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VOL. XXIII NO. 69 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Demand For Inquiry Into Karachi Tragedy

ASSEMBLY PASSES CENSURE MOTION

SATYAMURTI'S VILLAGE PLAN

Attacks Finance Bill And Warns Govt. Against Its Policy

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The Assembly resumed discussion on the Finance Bill.

Mr. S. Satyamurti said that the Bill did not deserve support on its merits and also because standing grievances remained unredressed. He suggested the employment of a permanent officer with the Public Accounts Committee so that the accounts might be scrutinised and also proposed that general discussion be curtailed, while time given for voting on demands on grants be increased from five to fifteen days as provided in the Government of India Bill. Mr. Satyamurti said that central expenditure, being entirely on non-nation-building services, was too much. The Finance Member had told them that the Provincial Governments spent as much on nation-building services as the centre spent on the Army. He asked whether this was a fair proportion.

INSECURE REVENUE POSITION.

The speaker next dealt with individual heads of the central revenue and showed how customs would have to yield less as India became self-sufficient, and now the Congress was pledged to wipe out or materially reduce the salt duty and introduce prohibition or control of the sale of liquor. He would favour taxing of vices, both major and minor, such as smoking, but felt that the excise duty on sugar, kerosene and matches affected the necessities of life. He expected India to become self-contained in the matter of cotton piecegoods and silk. All this analysis led to the conclusion that whereas the revenue position under the present constitution was insecure, it would become disastrous under the new constitution. Then the Finance Member would have to turn to the Commander-in-Chief and insist on reduction in the Army Budget.

FOLLOW COLLINS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Satyamurti contended that the dictum laid down by the Collins Committee in England should be followed, that every man should be assured of a minimum standard of living by removing taxes from food-stuffs. He calculated that the Indian standard could not afford more than 50 crores of central expenditure, of which not more than 25 should be spent on the Army.

The House adjourned for lunch.

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Satyamurti attacked the army expenditure and felt that judging by the prosperity of army contractors it did not seem that they were getting full return for the money. The Finance Member had protested against economic planning, but there was a method in that madness, for, the Finance Member had his plan, namely, that the ratio shall remain, that gold exports shall continue, that free trade shall be governed by imperial preference so that India became a market for British goods, and that military expenditure be not reduced.

VILLAGE PLAN.

The speaker told the Finance Member that village roads, and clearance of slums were items for people's uplift. If the Finance Member had any financial conscience, how did he reconcile himself to the poorest country having the costliest bureaucracy? Mr. Satyamurti had thought out a plan by which Rs. 1,000 yearly should be spent on each of the seven lakhs of villages in India, thereby engaging the educated unem-

(Continued on page 8.)

Home Member Defends Local Officials

"THEY MISMANAGED THE BUSINESS", SAYS JINNAH

Bhulabhai's Charge Of Gross Negligence

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Promise of solid Congress support had assured for the adjournment motion on Karachi firing the victory for mover, but the Congress leader made sure that the debate would be run on proper lines. And it did run on those lines. No communal feeling was brought in and every Muslim speaker disowned his intention to approve of Abdul Quayum's action

Mr. Gauba gave an excellent start by a speech which combined tactfulness with forcefulness. He won cheers for the praise of the Hindu sympathy in Karachi for the sufferers. When Mr. Gauba was speaking in this strain, Government Members realized how the lobby plan had worked.

Sardar Sant Singh intervened immediately and gave out the Nationalist Party's mind which was against condemning the firing unless it was proved to have been excessive.

Mr. Jinnah was dramatic while Mr. Bhulabhai Desai used the occasion to tell the Government that they had made a mistake in handing over the body to the relatives of Abdul Quayum. Mr. Desai did not make an elaborate speech and confined his attention to the issue of precautions taken before firing was resorted to.

In this respect the Home Member too felt handicapped because the reports had left, what he called, "loose ends". Sir Henry, however forcefully described the grave situation and how firing according to official version became inevitable.

When voting took place the Nationalists mostly remained neutral, while Congressmen, Independants and unattached Muslims joined hands and carried the motion by 67 votes to 52.

The Government had to support of only 3 Muslim nominated members, namely Malik Allahbaksh Tiwana, Major Ahmednawaz and Captain Sher Muhamed.

The following elected Hindu members voted against the motion: Lalchand Navalrai, representing Sind Hindus, Baijnath Bajoria of Calcutta Marwari Association, Sardar Sant Singh and Bhai Parmanand of the Nationalist Party, Maharaj Kumar of Vijianagram and Bhagchand Soni.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, March 21.

At 4 p.m. the Legislative Assembly took up the Adjournment motion. Mr. K. L. Gauba moved that "This House do now adjourn".

He said that he did not propose to raise any communal issue nor did he propose to justify the act for which Abdul Quayum paid his penalty in law. The question was whether the Executive could not have carried out the execution in a manner which would have avoided the terrible tragedy. Government knew of the existence of a grave situation since March, and also knew that, after the execution there would be men who would like to take the body in a procession through the town. In a similar case in Lahore, the Local Government took the leaders into confidence and the procession went through peacefully.

QUESTIONS FOR HOME MEMBER

He understood from the telegram just received that there was an understanding that the Executive would take the Karachi leaders into confidence, but this was not done. He maintained that if the Government had done this, there would have been no tragedy. Wherever the Government failed to take the leaders into confidence, trouble arose. He asked the Home Member two questions, firstly, whether the firing was absolutely unavoidable and if so whether the minimum force was used.

NO GRIEVANCE AGAINST HINDUS

For this purpose it was not enough to narrate the situation immediately before the firing, but it was necessary to state what steps had been taken to prevent the crowd collecting and moving towards the city. He denied the allegation that the crowd was going to loot the city. The crowd had no grievance against the Hindus. This was shown by the fact that sympathy and support had come from Hindus, who attended the wounded at once and earned the gratitude of the Muslims. (Applause).

INSTITUTE INQUIRY.

He had not even heard of any Hindu wanting the life of Abdul Quayum in return for Nathuram's life and he paid a tribute to the distinguished Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly who was prepared to join in any petition for mercy to Abdul Quayum. (Applause). Mr. Gauba urged the Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry. If the Government thought that their officials acted correctly they should not fear such an inquiry, but the fact that forty had been killed, and a hundred wounded, demanded an immediate investigation and if any of the officials were found guilty they should be punished. The Government should also realise their responsibility towards innocent people and grant compensation to them and to the relatives of the dead as had been done on similar occasions in the past.

SANT SINGH'S OBJECTION

Sardar Sant Singh did not ap-

(Continued on page 8.)

STORY OF LATHIS AND STONES

Hallett Tells Elders Of Official Version About Karachi

NEW DELHI, March 21.

In the Council of State to-day, the Karachi firing formed the subject of short notice questions by Raja Ghaznafarali and Mr. Mahmad Suhrawardy.

GOVT. DREAD DEMONSTRATIONS.

Asked regarding the postponement of the execution Mr. Hallett read from the report submitted by the Bombay Government. It stated: "The sentence imposed on Abdul Qayum and the rejection of his appeals created communal tension in Karachi and the local press had to be prohibited from commenting on the case. Abdul Qayum's execution was originally fixed for March 4, but it was postponed two days previously on the local authority reporting that serious disturbances were expected in connection with his burial in the prison cemetery, which was at a considerable distance from the prison, and suggesting the transfer of prisoner for execution to a jail elsewhere. On the morning of the 4th a large Mahomedan crowd assembled outside the Jail demanding to see prisoner and threw stones at the police, but they were dispersed without difficulty after a lathi charge. The Bombay Government decided that there were grave objections to a transfer to a jail elsewhere as demonstrations 'en route' were likely whether he was transferred by rail through Sind or by sea via Bombay.

Raja Ghaznafarali asked for a general statement on the subject of the disturbances which followed the execution.

D. M.'s. VERSION.

Mr. Hallett said that he relied on brief telegraphic reports received from the District Magistrate. The first report received was to the following effect: "Abdul Qayum executed early this (Tuesday) morning. Burial in selected graveyard, distant from city, was interrupted by Mahomedan crowd which swell to 20,000 or more. Half the crowd attempted to rush the body by surprise into city. There was the certainty that there would be grave communal disturbances. Police were overpowered. British soldiers were then ordered to fire as a last resort. A detachment of about 25 men fired nearly two rounds each. The rush was checked with casualties of about 29 deaths and about 87 injured. Firing was strictly limited but the number of casualties was due to the density of the crowd and the closeness of the range. The crowd retreated and buried the body outside city. The situation is quiet at present but is under close observation."

DETAILED REPORT.

Mr. Hallett then read a more detailed report received yesterday. It showed that at 4 a.m. Abdul Qayum was executed and at 5 a.m. the body was sent to the cemetery two miles outside the city. At 8 a.m. the body was placed in the grave after proper rites. At 8/30 a.m. the filling up of the grave was obstructed by a Muslim crowd inflamed by communal feeling. The police were withdrawn from the indefensible position to the City. At 9-45 a.m. military aid was invoked to prevent the rumoured parade of the body through the city. The body was then removed from the grave against the wishes of the relatives and carried to the city for parade.

At 12-15 p.m. a frenzied crowd of about ten thousand strong, using lathis and stones were intercepted at the Chaki were Cross roads on the outskirts of the city by 40 unarmed and 10 armed police and 50 soldiers of the Royal

(Continued on page 8.)

Germany's Retort To Italy

Blames Others For Violation Of Treaty

League Council To Discuss French Protest On April 2

BERLIN, March 21.

The Italian Ambassador has presented Herr Von Neurath the protest against the unilateral action regarding the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty.

Italy suggests that Germany should have approached the matter by negotiation.

Herr Von Neurath replying repudiated the protest on the ground that those clauses were previously violated by the other signatories.—Reuter

FRENCH AIR FORCE

PARIS.—The proposed new French credits amounting to 1,600 million francs for the renovation of the military air arm will enable the number of French planes to be increased from 1,100 to 1,500 according to General Denain, who stated that in view of the construction by Germany France could no longer wait before increasing her forces.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE COUNCIL TO MEET

PARIS.—it is believed that an extraordinary meeting of the League Council will be convened for April 2 and 3 to discuss the French protest against the German declaration.—Reuter.

NO IMMEDIATE DANGER

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The French note protesting against military developments in Germany has been formally presented to Herr Von Neurath in Berlin this morning by the French Ambassador.

According to a Paris message the note to the League does not ask for the immediate convocation of the League Council, because it is considered that there is no immediate danger but draws the attention of the League to Germany's arbitrary action and the injury which may result from it to the mutual trust among the Nations and the peace of the world.—Reuter.

GERMAN SARCASM

LONDON, Mar. 21.

M. Avenol will present the French appeal to the President and other members of the League Council who will decide as to when the Council will meet. The appeal requires the unanimous decision of the Council before it can be allowed.

In the meanwhile the decision to hold the Three Power Conference in Paris before Sir J. Simon proceeds to Berlin is hailed by the French press as an indication that co-operation between Britain, and France and Italy is reaffirmed and strengthened. On the other hand the French appeal to the League is viewed with much sarcasm in Germany. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" declares that France has denied the League of Nation's idea by returning to a policy of alliances. It adds that the Geneva happenings will not have the slightest influence on the development of affairs. It is understood that the naval question will be raised during Sir J. Simon's discussions in Berlin.

GERMANY REJECTS FRENCH NOTE

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Mar. 21.

Herr Von Neurath's reply to the French Note added that the explanation given by the French Government did not take account of the actual position and must therefore be rejected by Germany.

FRANCE BLAMES GERMANY

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Mar. 21.

The note delivered at Berlin is a stiffly worded document. It blames Germany for the world uneasiness created by her military aviation and conscription decisions. France refuses to allow the unilateral decisions violating international agreements to be taken account of in any negotiations. The note also declares that the decision contravenes the declaration of December 11, 1932, whereby Germany recognised that the general armaments statute involving equality of rights for Germany cannot be realised without the establishment of a regime of security for all.

ITALY FOLLOWS SUIT

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Mar. 21.

The Italian note similarly declines to recognise Germany's unilateral steps as stated above in the French note.

"BODYLINE" CONTROVERSY SET AT REST

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The annual meeting of the Notts County Cricket Club has unanimously carried the "peace" resolution approving the motion passed by the Advisory County Cricket Committee last November, defining the type of bowling regarded as direct attack on batsman, and laying down that the County Committees and captains should take all steps in their power to eliminate this type of bowling from the game. This is generally taken to be the last phase of the bodyline controversy.

SIR JULIAN ELECTED PRESIDENT

The Club rescinded the vote of non-confidence in the Committee passed in January. Sir Julian Cahn was elected President of the Club on the nomination of the Duke of Portland.

Doctors Give up all Hopes of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani's Recovery

(See Page 7).

Simon's Visit To Berlin

COMMONS DEBATE

Lansbury Says German Action Will Kill Civilization

LONDON, March 21.

In the House of Commons an attentive House listened to Mr. Lansbury move an adjournment on the international situation. He said that Germany had thrown a challenge and her demand of the right to destroy the treaty and to embark on a policy of armaments would inevitably plunge us in war and the destruction of civilisation. He urged Sir J. Simon not to agree to German rearmament but to make it clear that the British policy was based on disarmament.

Sir Herbert Samuel urged that nothing should be done to embarrass Sir J. Simon in the very difficult and momentous negotiations, but Germany should not misunderstand Britain's attitude. The House cheered when Sir H. Samuel said: "Equality of status for Germany? Yes. But German military predominance? No. Sir J. Simon will go to Berlin with our full support for his action".

EXPLORATORY VISIT

Sir J. Simon replying said that his Berlin visit called for complete frankness. The series of continental visits would be exploratory. He emphasised the need for restraint in the debate as sometimes it was necessary to obtain the views of others rather than press one's own views on other people.

SIMON'S FOUR POINTS

Sir John Simon declared that his visit to Berlin would have a four-fold purpose, namely, exchange of views on security, armaments, Germany's return to the League, and the proposed Air-Pact. He was satisfied the present suspicion and unrest could not be allayed without negotiating an agreement on all four. Having made those reservations and protest, the Government decided it was necessary and right to pay the visit.

NO SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Sir John Simon added if Germany persisted in the high figures contained in the conscription declaration, he gravely doubted whether an agreement with some of Germany's neighbours was possible. By one means or another the peace of Europe must be preserved. British people were not going to incur reproach by leaving anything undone to promote peace. We are all striving for increased confidence between all the European states based on a firm understanding and general agreement but we are not contemplating any special agreement between Britain and any other country.—Reuter.

INDIA BILL DEBATE ON WEDNESDAY

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ramsay MacDonald announced that the Committee stage of the Government of India Bill would be resumed on Wednesday and Thursday next.

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Wanted for the National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd., 3 able and influential Organizers, one for Bombay, one for Poona and one for the Southern Division. Please apply to the Manager giving full particulars of previous experience, salary expected, etc., Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (3884).

Wanted a capable, intelligent, hard-working young man between twenty-one and thirty to run the Publicity Department for a Picture House. Able to independently deal with correspondence, with a flair for writing, handle clients with consumate business tact and efficiently fulfil interview engagements. Excellent opening for a fellow who is not much concerned at present with remuneration. Apply in writing with full details, 3865, "Bombay Chronicle".

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

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10.	263 of 1932.	Hassanalli Yusufalli Hamzabhaiwala traded as Hasanalli Yusufalli & Co.	Do.
11.	264 of 1932.	John De Souza.	Do.
12.	306 of 1932.	Bhaskar Vishwasrao Kadar.	Do.
13.	328 of 1932.	Morarji Narsi Thakkar.	Do.
14.	348 of 1932.	Clinse Harrison Lynch.	Do.
15.	355 of 1932.	Chhaganlal Bhawan Thakkar traded as Purshotam Chhaganlal	Do.
16.	364 of 1932.	Ernest Arther Algar & another	First & Final dividend.
17.	692 of 1932.	Herbert Percival Thomas traded as Thomas Brown.	Do.
18.	10 of 1933.	Frank Arther Dixon.	Do.
19.	13 of 1933.	Roland Hamilton Wharton.	Do.
20.	44 of 1933.	Bhana Valji Mistry.	Do.
21.	71 of 1933.	Yunus Usman Jamal traded as Hamedia Welding Works.	First & final dividend
22.	121 of 1933.	Bankeylal Gopinath Taliwala, traded as Bankeylal & Co.	Do.
23.	162 of 1933.	Furdunji Bapuji Mithaiwalla.	Do.
24.	494 of 1933.	Himatlal Damodardas Sha, (a deceased Debtor).	Do.
25.	70 of 1934.	Vasant Pandharinath Naik.	Do.
26.	313 of 1932.	Narottamdas Jamnadas Ved traded as Jamnadas Gopaldas & Sons.	Preferential distribution only.
27.	30 of 1933.	Mangaldas Chhabildas Chinoi traded as Alpha Chemical Works.	Do.

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Bombay, this 14th day of March, 1935.

Official Assignee's Office, High Court, BOMBAY.

P. R. MALABARI, Official Assignee of Bombay. (9796)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1750 of 1933.

CHANDULAL VAJUBHAI DIVAN and another Plaintiffs
vs.
SULEMAN HAJI ESSAK and others Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale dated 28th June, 1934, and Judge's Order, dated 17th December, 1934, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 25th March, 1935, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

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Dated this 21st day of September, 1934.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI, Commissioner.

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"Ottawa Favours The Dominions", Says Briton

BUT HAVE PAVED THE WAY TO EMPIRE FREE TRADE

LONDON, March 6. (By Air Mail).

The Ottawa Agreements work more favourably towards the Dominions than towards Great Britain, but, they have paved the way to a real measure of liberation of trade within the British Empire.

These views are expressed here in an article by Mr. H. V. Hodson, Editor of the "Round Table", in the current issue of "Lloyds Bank Review" on a survey of economic conditions in the British Empire.

The reason he gives for the Ottawa Agreements favouring the Dominions is that Britain's trade revival has enabled her to increase her purchases of primary products from the Dominions while there has not been a corresponding increase in the Dominions' purchases of Britain's manufactured goods.

Also he says, there has been an inevitable delay in the implementation of the Dominions' undertakings.

The tariffs in the Dominions are general, he points out, complicated and of long standing and so other political and commercial questions arose that retarded their effect.

Canadian authorities, he goes on, have always taken an intensely "legal" view of the Ottawa Agreements in terms of their own tariff regulations, and this had hindered progress.

The Australian Board, however, has taken a more commonsense view, and recent Australian tariff concessions should materially help British Industry to profit by any advance in Australia's prosperity and purchasing power.

"The trend of Dominion tariffs since Ottawa has been slowly but perceptibly downward", adds Mr. Hodson.

"How much of this is due to the Agreements themselves; how much to general economic improvement in the Dominions, which has allowed them to relax some of the restraints imposed during the crisis; how much to shifts in political opinion and power in their capitals, it is impossible to estimate.

"What is certain is that there is a better opporunity to-day than there was two and a half years ago to negotiate a real measure of liberation of trade within the Commonwealth."

"Free trade in United Kingdom manufactures, unrestricted entry of Empire primary products into this market—that would be the general plan of campaign."

"The fundamental choice in Imperial policy", he concludes, "can be taken apart from other issues of fiscal policy—are we to aim at the maximum freedom of trade within the group of British countries; or even within the Commonwealth; are we to put nationalism first, aiming only at regulating for mutual advantage the limited trade that remains among units severally determined to make themselves as far as possible self-sufficient?"—Reuter.

HYDERABAD CABINET
New Army Member From Lucknow

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Mar. 20.

Who will be the next military member? Whether he will be from the State or will be recruited from British India is a question which is engaging the attention of the people of Hyderabad.

As there is not a single Hindu in the Executive Council with the exception of His Excellency Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur there is a chance of Raja Shamraj Bahadur being nominated, but there is a group which is carrying on propaganda in favour of Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Chief Engineer. It is learnt that an influential councillor has proposed the name of Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Osmania University but some of the members are favouring Raja Bahadur G Krishnamachari Ex-M.L.A.

It is understood that at an emergent meeting of the Executive Council it was decided to offer the seat to Sir Vazir Hasan of Lucknow.

Shankerrao Dev's Tour In W. Khandesh

(From A Correspondent.)

The President of the M.P.C.C. Syt. S. D. Dev, who was touring in West Khandesh, arrived at Dhulia on the 10th inst. He had an informal talk with the prominent workers of the city, in which he stressed the need of penetrating the lower strata of the peasantry. The local Mahasabhites also sought an interview with Syt. Dev. Heated discussion took place, but Sjt. Dev could convince many about the correctness of the Congress attitude with regard to the communal problem. In the evening he addressed a crowded public meeting.

From Dhulia, Sjt. Dev, accompanied by Sjt. Balubhai Mehta and Thakkar, proceeded to Shirpoor Taluka. Four important places were visited in this Taluka. At each place the double programme of private discussions and public meeting was carried on through.

On the 13th Sjt. Dev left for Amalner in East Khandesh.

TO PERPETUATE ABHYANKAR'S MEMORY
C. P. Marathi P. C. C. Appoints Committee To Implement Resolution

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 19

The adjourned meeting of the C. P. Marathi P.C.C. was held at Wardha on Sunday under the Presidentship of Sjt. Nilkanthrao Deshmukh. The following members were present; Sjts. N. S. Deshmukh, M. J. Kanetkar, E. S. Patwardhan, G N Tikeker, P K Salve, Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale, C J Bharuka, P M Naidu, M G Datar, Bhikulalji Chandak, Jamanlalji Bajaj, Radhakisan Bajaj, Deochand Rode, Tukarampant Akewar, and Poonamchandji Bantiya.

The proceedings of the Provincial Abhyanker Memorial Committee were read and the following resolutions were passed:

The C P Marathi P. C. C. appoints the following committee with powers to co-opt but the number shall not exceed 21 to promote a fitting memorial for the perpetuation of the memory of the late Sjt. M V Abhyanker: Dr. Khare, Jamnalalji Bajaj, Mrs. Kale, P K Salve, C J Bharuka, Dr. K. L. Sonak, G V Deshmukh G N Tikeker, Bhikulalji Chandak, Chaturbhujabhai Jasani, Khushalchandji Khajanchi, N M Ghatwai, Shivrajaji Chudivale, N S Deshmukh and Seth Poonamchandji Ranka (subject to his consent.)

FOR RURAL UPLIFT

Resolved to collect from friends and admirers of the deceased a sum of Rs. 30,000 which will be utilized for acquiring sufficient land and for building on it a double storey hall of which the first storey shall be used as a store room for the sale of khadi with its accessories and of the products and manufacturers of villages under the joint auspices of the A.I.S.A. and A.I.V.I.A. and the upper storey for Congress offices, people's library and meeting hall to be used under instructions and terms drawn from time to time by the following permanent board of trustees. The number of trustees shall not be less than three and more than five. The following three are appointed as trustees. They shall have the power to nominate unanimously the other requisite number of trustee or trustees: Dr. N B Khare, Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj, and Sjt. G N Tikeker.

The Marathi C.P.P.C.C. invites hereby the memorial committee with all the powers for fully carrying on the objects herein contained of erecting a memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late Sjt. M. V. Abhyanker subject to the provision that the Memorial Committee shall from time to time submit a report of their working and progress to the P.C.C. for information.

The P.C.C. accepts the suggestions of the Memorial Committee regarding the co-operation of the old Memorial Committee.

Resolved that Mrs. Kale, P K Salve, N S Deshmukh and the Provincial Secretary shall tour throughout the province with a view to increase the enrolment of Congress members.

THE ARYAN CIVILISATION
Apologia For Caste System

A very interesting lecture on 'Aryan Culture and Civilisation' was delivered on Sunday last by Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya, Collector at Rishi Kul Dahisar (Borivli) under the presidentship of Shridhar Shastri Pathak, ex-professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College.

The lecturer pointed out by reading extracts from the writings of the well-known Philologist and research scholar, Prof. Maxmuller and Dr. Macdonell, how Aryan civilization was the oldest in the history of the world as testified by the beautiful hymns of the holy rig veda for an understanding of which several illustrious scholars of Germany, England and other Countries of the west had done considerable research work, and he stated that the Aryans had attained a very high stage of Civilisation and culture in the time of the rig veda and that the several religious and social institutions of the Hindus such as the caste system marriage sacrament, sacrifices and so on had their genesis in the Vedas of hoary antiquity.

Adverting to the institution of caste or 'Varna' the speaker said that the institutions had a religious, social and national outlook and that it was one of the best institutions that was ever devised for the good of society founded on the principle of division of labour.

NO EXPLOITATION

The Aryans were distinguished from un-Aryans by their high learning civilisation, virtue and religion. The Aryans never extirpated the aborigines out of racial pride nor exploited them but they imparted their high culture and education to the aborigines and improved their social status and in course of a few generations the dasas were so improved in their physical condition and social status by this treatment of the Aryans that they began to be called Sudras (or servant class) and they were not outside the pale of caste.

Berar P. C. C. President Tours

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Mar. 20.

Sjt. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, visited Basim, Risod, Shirpur, Ansinch and Pusad from the 15th to 18th inst. He was accompanied by Mrs. Durgabai Joshi and Mr. P. B. Waidya from Akola and others.

Every where there were public meetings and private meetings of workers. There was a ladies' meeting also at Basim.

The tour is having a successful effect and much enthusiasm was created at all places

PROGRAMME

The tour programme in the next week is as follows:—

23rd Chandur Rly.; 24th Yeotmal; 25th morning Ghatanji; 25th evening Pandharkawda 26th Wun.

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REJECT CINEMATOGRAPH AMENDMENT BILL

Powers Now Asked For Are Already Inherent In Boards, Says Mr. Jadhav

BOMBAY, March 20.

In a statement to the President and members of the Film Group of the Central Legislature, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, President of the Motion Picture Society of India has made the following observations on the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill passed in the Council of State and to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly soon:—

Our initial objection to the Bill is that the public and the film industry who will be affected by the Bill have not been consulted on the proposed legislations. The Associations mentioned in the Council of State by Mr. Hallett viz., Bengal Welfare Association, National Christian Council of India, Society for the Protection of Children in India, National Council of Women, and the Young Men's Christian Association, Madras, cannot be said to voice the public opinion of India. But as far as this Bill is concerned the unit of the public represented by the film industry of India should have been consulted.

ADDITIONAL BURDEN.

The Hon'ble Sir Fazli Hussain observed that the film industry is neither concerned nor affected by this Bill. Who else is affected then? The posters are printed by the Companies producing films whether in this country or abroad, and therefore the film industry is directly affected. The Bill means an additional burden on the industry since the Boards of Film Censors created by the Government will never be charitable enough to examine the posters without extra charge. A fee will certainly be levied for the certification of every poster. When the film industry is clamouring for relief in various ways so that films could be more economically manufactured, does not this subtle move mean an additional burden, howsoever minute may it be, on the industry. The burden is equal on importers of foreign films or producers of films in India since Indian films have not been found objectionable so far, posters in respect of which are not to be excluded from the operation of this Bill.

It was stated in the debate in the Council of State that some of the posters were obscene and suggestive and thus created immoral impressions. The morals of the public cannot be improved by legislation.

INDECENT POSTERS.

It was further mentioned by the Honourable Mr. Hallett that posters cannot be censored under the existing provisions of the Indian Cinematograph Act. If at all it is necessary to examine posters, and we do not admit that it is so necessary, our submission is that they can be so examined under the present powers. If not, how is it that certain Boards like that in Calcutta, are examining them. They are doing so because posters are, along with films, necessary for the exploitation of a film, and therefore, there is an implied authority to censor the posters as well. Further, the Boards of Film Censors are generally under the Commissioners of Police who have powers to take cognizance of obscene posters.

In the City of Bombay posters of products intended to cure venereal diseases and of alcoholic beverages are prohibited at public places. Cannot the same authorities control the obscene posters which form the subject matter of the Bill?

LOOPHOLE IN BILL.

From the speeches of Mr. Hallett and the answers to certain questions put during the debate it would seem that the question at issue is not that of objectionable posters but that these posters should be seen by the public without payment. The members of the Boards are receiving remuneration for their work to so large an extent that they must be hard out to it to make both ends meet. And presumably they thought of removing the anomaly of seeing posters without payment and their financial stringency by saddling themselves with the duty of certifying posters on an additional charge. That is the loophole in the Bill which the Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam feared there may be in the Bill in urging the postponement. If the Boards are suffering from financial stringency let the members, who are all rich persons, independent of the fees they earn by virtue of their office forego their fees for the retention of which there is no ground to-day since the payment of fees for civic work like membership of Standing Committees of Municipal Corporation, Improvement Trusts etc. have been done away with. They get ample return for their work in being able to see pictures and posters without payment.

THROW OUT BILL.

We submit, therefore, that the Bill should be thrown out by the Assembly as being unnecessary since the powers now asked for are already inherent in the Boards. However, if the defeat of the Bill is not possible its provisions should be made inoperative for Indian films, since there is no complaint against posters of these films, and that no special fees should be levied for the certification of posters whether of films produced in this country or abroad.—United Press.

MR. H. A. H. PAYNE CONGRATULATED

Bombay Incorporated Law Society President Celebrates Golden Jubilee

The golden jubilee of Mr. H. A. H. Payne, President of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society, was celebrated at a tea party on Tuesday evening in the High Court garden, when a large number of Bombay solicitors were present.

Mr. Payne was the recipient of congratulatory messages from several persons including Mr. A. Kirke-Smith, Solicitor to the Government of India, Delhi and Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhicari, President of the Calcutta Incorporated Law Society.

Mr. F. A. Vakil, addressing the gathering paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Payne's services to the profession during his long career. He had been a member of the Law Society for 35 years and its president for 13 years. During the 50 years of his professional career Mr. Payne had preserved most cordial relations with his brother attorneys, kept a high ideal, and set a bright example.

As a token of esteem and appreciation the Society presented to Mr. Payne a silver salver with a suitable inscription.

Society's Position

In the course of his reply, Mr. Payne thanked the assembly for its generous appreciation and said it would be presumptuous for him to ascribe the present position of the Society to anything he had done. He was aware of the futility of the efforts of one man alone when for 20 years, while a member of the committee, he had vainly struggled with the Society to get a move on and do something worth while, with the result that they had to their credit one achievement which they could regard as worth while, namely, the acquisition of the scale of fees for non-contentious business.

Continuing Mr. Payne said that the Society had been singularly fortunate in the committees over which he had the honour to preside. Although composed of diverse elements, the Committee was always united in its energy and deal for the advancement of the profession.

Harmony and good fellowship were a special feature of the working of the Society. Whenever there were differences, as there bound to be in any body of educated men, the minority had invariably accepted the opinion of the majority with cheerful acquiescence, so that they were able to say that every decision they had come to was the decision of the whole committee.

They had at all times kept before them the object of the Society to uphold the status, honour and dignity of their profession as a whole, and had pursued that object with single minded purpose. He personally had set his face against the intrusion of any political communal or personal considerations into their deliberations, and in the object he had been loyally supported by the committees.

A DEPORTATION COMEDY

Bombay Police In A Quandary

The curtain was rung down on Wednesday on an entertaining comedy of deportation under the Foreigners' Act when the Bombay Police found themselves constrained to release one Mahomed Hussain, known as "Arab Sahib" of Nagpada.

Mahomed Hussain was arrested about two months ago at the instance of an officer of the C.I.D., who put up a case for deportation to the Commissioner.

After spending some time in Byculla jail the man was put on board a ship and sent off to Iran. There the Iranian authorities refused to accept him as an Iranian subject or to allow him to land.

A week or so ago he was returned to Bombay in the same ship and after cogitating over the quandary in which they were placed for several days, the Police applied to the Government for permission to release him, which was done on Wednesday, after he had addressed an appeal to the Commissioner, in which, it is stated, he promised to "watch his step" in future.

Some time ago Mahomed Hussain was arrested and lodged in Byculla jail. Here he remained for a month while investigations were going on and, presumably, correspondence was in progress between Police Headquarters and the Secretariat.

In the meanwhile Mahomed Husain's friends were not idle. They represented to the Commissioner and the Home Member that he was not a foreigner, having been born and brought up in Bombay and spent his whole life in Surtee Moholla, and therefore could not be deported under the Act.

Took The Risk

The Police, however, refused to accept the evidence as reliable. They made their own enquiries which presumably satisfied them that he was not a British subject. They took the risk of his prolonged detention in jail and, ultimately, obtained an order for his deportation from Government, despite the fact, as is alleged, that the Consul for Iran, refused to grant a visa or passport as he did not recognise him as an Iranian subject.

Ultimately, however, Mahomed Husain to the distress and sorrow of his two wives and friends was incontinently bundled on board ship and sent to Bushire.

Sent Back To Bombay.

There, as stated, the Iranian authorities refused to let him land and he had to be sent back again. On his arrival in Bombay the ship's captain proposed to put him ashore straightway, but at the urgent request of the Commissioner of Police, he allowed him to remain on board until the matter had been represented to Government and it was decided what to do.

In the end there was no alternative but to release the man. There was nowhere else to send him and the Foreigner's Act does not provide for keeping a deportee-designate on board a ship indefinitely to sail to and from the Persian Gulf or possibly round the world for the rest of his life.

"John Citizen" Pays.

So Mahomed Husain, who had hitherto been very stubborn, and assured his friends on his departure that he would be back soon, was persuaded to write a nice letter to the Commissioner promising henceforward to be a "good boy" and was released.

Costs of the comedy to be born by the taxpayer without reference to the taxing master.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS AT GONDAL

Their Majestys' Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee, as constituted under the orders of the Maharaja Saheb, held its sitting under the presidentship of the Dewan Saheb, Gondal State. Resolutions were passed deciding that the servants of the State should subscribe 5 per cent of their monthly salaries towards the Celebrations Fund and the agriculturists should contribute three pies per rupee of the annual land

The Hooghly District Landholders Association has granted a sum of Rs. 150 to the Hooghly District Agricultural Association for purchasing the Departmental paddy seeds for distribution in those areas of the Hooghly District where paddy crops failed last season.

The Narayanganj police searched the house of Mr. Promode Kumar Das, an employee of the Luxminarain Cotton Mills, but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.

FLAG OF HONOUR FOR KARACHI

Indian Red Cross Has Record Attendance On Rolls

NEW DELHI, Mar. 20.

The combined annual general meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association (Indian Council) and the Indian Red Cross Society was held this afternoon at the Commander-in-Chiefs House. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief presided.

Sir David Petrie, Chairman of the Executive of the Indian Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association, presenting the report for 1934 said that both the organizations had an interesting record of activities during the year. The Red Cross Society contributed Rs. 2,000 for malaria relief in Ceylon and a further sum of Rs. 2,300 was contributed from various provincial branches. The headquarters made a cash contribution of Rs. 5,000 to Bihar Earthquake relief work, but from abroad the Society received and paid into the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund a sum that was well over a lakh.

"FLAG OF MONOUR" FOR KARACHI."

Adult Red Cross membership rose from 12,500 to 16,000, while the Junior Red Cross increased from 2-1/2 lakhs to 3-1/2 lakhs. There were now over 200 Red Cross Committees working in different parts of India. The U.P. in 1934 alone opened ten new district branches and doubled its junior membership, while the Sind branch won the "Flag of Honour" offered by the headquarters for highest enrolment during the Red Cross Week.

INTERNATIONAL DEPUTATION.

Mrs. King, President of the Rawalpindi Branch, raised over Rs. 75,000 towards the building of a Red Cross Sanatorium at Samli Murree Hills, and to build an operating theatre and family wards in the Murree hospital. The Maternity and Child Welfare Society had made steady progress, and a delegation was despatched to represent the Indian Red Cross Society at the International Conference held in Tokyo in October last.

RECORD ATTENDANCE.

Sir David alluded with regret to the impending retirement of Sir Fazil Husain, the Vice Chairman of the Red Cross Society. Referring to the St. John Ambulance Association, Sir David said that a noticeable event during the year was the admirable work done in the devastated area in Bihar. During the year 27,821 persons attended 1,801 courses in first aid, home nursing, hygiene and mothercraft, which was a record number, even including the war years. Criminal tribes settlements trained 967 persons in first aid and 173 in home nursing. Over 3,000 members of the police force received certificates. Thirty thousand students had been trained at the Mackenzie School in the course of first aid, hygiene and sanitation. The voluntary aid detachments scheme received the approval of the Government.

ADJUSTMENT WITH ST. JOHN A. A.

In 1934 an adjustment of outstanding differences was reached, whereby the Indian Red Cross Society should in future entrust all its ambulance and other cognate work to the already existing and trained agency of the St. John Ambulance Association, undertaking at the same time to see that such financial and other encouragement was given as would maintain all St. John Ambulance work at a level consistent with the Indian Red Cross Society's own responsibilities. The settlement reached had been welcomed and it was a happy augury.

C-IN-C'S TRIBUTE.

The valuable work done by both the St. John Ambulance Association and the Indian Red Cross Society in relieving the sufferings of humanity in times of earthquake, floods and such natural disasters, and in various other directions, was praised by the Commander-in-Chief. Referring to the Silver Jubilee Fund, His Excellency pointed out that part of the collection would be needed to restore the depleted finances of both organizations. He laid stress on the need for disaster relief funds which could be drawn upon without waiting for the results of public appeals, and said that if contributions to the Silver Jubilee fund were sufficiently generous, the Red Cross hoped to be able to establish such a fund.

JAPAN FISHERMEN FINED

Found Poaching Round About Mergui Archipelago

RANGOON, March 21.

Thirty-one Japanese fishermen have been fined Rs. 70 each under the Fisheries Act by the Special Magistrate, for poaching round about the Mergui Archipelago. Their boats along with the fishing implements have been confiscated.—A. P.

HOLI ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

140 Persons Rounded Up For Disorderly Conduct

CALCUTTA, March 21.

One hundred and forty persons were arrested yesterday by the police on charge of disorderly conduct for throwing mud and coloured water at pedestrians while engaged in Holi revelry.—United Press.

HINDU-MUSLIM CLASH AVERTED

Timely Intervention Of Police Prevents Trouble In Village

BERHAMPUR (Ganzam), Mar. 21.

News reaches here of a communal trouble which threatened to assume grave proportions, from a village near Kodala.

It is alleged that when a Hindu procession was passing the newly constructed mosque of the village to the accompaniment of music some Mahommadans objected to their passing by that side. The attitude of either parties over the situation came to such a pass that they prepared themselves for a free fight with lathis. The Circle Inspector of police of Aska hearing the news rushed to the scene of the disturbance with a party of constables and averted the fracas in time.—United Press.

MUNICIPAL CLERK AND PEON JAILED

MIDNAPORE, March 20.

Nalini Behari Dutt, ex-Head Clerk of the Midnapore Municipality and Prankrishna Ray, an office peon, who were prosecuted for criminal breach of trust have been found guilty. Nalini Behari Dutt was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 9 months' while Prankrishna Ray for 3 months.—United Press.

ATTEMPT ON KING OF HEDJAZ

His Majesty And Crown Prince Uninjured And In Good Health

Inquiries are pouring from in and out of Bombay on Sk. Abdulla Fozan asking about the health of H. M. King Abdul Aziz and that of the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, after the wicked attempt made on their lives. Some of these inquiries are from Indian newspapers and are in the form of telegrams. A rumour has also been spread that the King has been injured. In order to repudiate this false rumour and also to satisfy the anxiety felt by many people, Shaikh Abdulla Fozan has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I highly appreciate the spirit in which I have been receiving inquiries about the health of my august sovereign King Abdul Aziz and that of the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia. I assure all, that His Majesty King Abdul Aziz and His Royal Highness the Crown Prince are both hale and hearty and none of them has received any injury. My statement is on the strength of the latest telegrams that I have received. I thank all who have been good enough to send me messages of congratulations."

TRAFFIC DISLOCATION ON HARBOUR LINE

Owing to the failure of the motor in the down electric train preceding from Bombay to Kurla on the Harbour Line at Dockyard Station on Thursday morning, traffic was dislocated for nearly two hours.

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Gives Energy, Strength and Vita'' Builds up Brain, Body & Muscles.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Progress Of Lawn Tennis In Bombay

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

BOMBAY TWELVE YEARS AGO.

During the last few years, the tennis world of Bombay has been throbbing with life and activity. Anybody visiting this city now after the lapse of a decade would be amazed at the tremendous progress the game has made. Twelve years ago there was only one open tournament in Bombay and that was the Western India Championships Tournament, conducted by Bombay Gymkhana. There was the Condon Tournament run by the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A. But it had only one event in Men's Doubles. Most of the players who participated in the former were Europeans. There were only a sprinkling of Indians among them.

INDIANS AMAZING DEBUT

But then, those pioneer Indians being few in number, had plenty of opportunities of playing with first rate players and practising and training as much as they linked. The result was that when the doors of the Western India Championships were opened to the Indians for the first time in 1912, they almost swept everything before them. Upto 1926 they held a brilliant and proud record for their countrymen. Dr. A. H. Fyzee led the way by annexing both the Singles and Doubles, titles, the latter in partnership with J. H. Chinmulgund.

RANGA RAO AND WAGLE'S FEATS.

In the Men's Singles, Indians held the title ten times out of possible fifteen. U. D. Ranga Rao claimed as many as five of them. He might have had three more victories to his credit, had he not thrown them away to Z. Shimidzu, S. Okomoto and S. M. Hadi after having them firmly in his grip. However, that is another story.

The Indians had a similar round of successes in the Men's Doubles. J. H. Chinmulgund and A. A. Fyzee claimed the title thrice each R. A. Wagle appeared on the scene and monopolised the Championship for five years in succession. Ranga Rao and Rajaram Morarjee assisted him each on two occasions. He had re-captured it once again in 1930 along with R. S. Raja Iyer.

THE PIONEER WOMEN.

Owing to the death of women players, there were no Women's Singles or Doubles until 1924 and 1926 respectively. Therefore, the only event in which women could compete was the Mixed Doubles. The late Lady Meherbai Tata won this championship thrice, in association with L. S. Deane, J. A. D. Naoraji and S. Okomoto. Mrs. Kshama Row and Miss S. R. D. Tata (now Lady Sylla Petit) gained it once each along with R. A. Wagle and J. A. D. Naoraji respectively.

MRS. ROW STILL GOING STRONG.

Of the old brigade, almost all have now retired from competitive tennis. Among men, we see Wagle and N. B. Bhagwat still plodding on in their sporting manner, just to keep their memory fresh as it were. Mrs. Row, on the other hand, is as good as ever. Assisted by her daughter, the brilliant Leela, she won the Women's Doubles in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis and the Y. M. C. A. Tournaments and stood second best in the Western India Championship only this season. Due to an accident to Leela, the pair were deprived of a contest in the finals against Jenny Saddison and Olive Stebbing.

AN UNCALLED FOR REMARK.

It has been suggested in some quarters that because Leela is tied to her mother's apron strings, she cannot achieve anything great. The results just recorded give a lie direct to this unfounded and unchivalrous charge. It is true that if she partnered Jenny Sandison, she would sweep the board everywhere. But winning of matches and tournaments is not the only object in one's life. There are far higher ideals to achieve in the sporting world, other than pot-hunting. Leela tells me she has learnt most of her tennis from her mother and loves to play with her. So she would much rather partner her and lose than play with the best just for the sake of winning. In any case, the above remark is uncalled for.

INSULARITY OF BOMBAY PLAYERS.

It is to be regretted that carrying the Fyzee brothers who settled down in England more than fifteen years ago, none of our stalwarts in the ranks of men had the opportunity of measuring their strength abroad in their best days. Ranga Rao and Wagle visited England when they were long past their prime. Naturally they could not create any impression there. Nor could their experience be much useful to them later. That has been the misfortune of most of our players up till now. Another trouble with the Bombay players was that they could not find either time or money to compete in tournaments outside its own borders. Consequently, their prowess and reputation were confined more or less within its limits. Only once, I believe in 1920, when the first All-India tournament was played at Baroda, that a Bombay player, R. A. Wagle won the premier title.

(To be concluded on Sunday)

LATEST GALLOPS

Lady Brendan & Heliograph Give Good Display

Hussun al Iraq, Sonia & Madhi Make Favourable Impression

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The following gallops were noted in connection with the final day's racing on Saturday:—

LADY BRENDAN (Little) showed to advantage in an easy 7 furlongs gallop. Should be thereabouts on Saturday.

CAVERN (Burn) moved well in a 7 furlongs spin.

GLEN GOWAN (Meherji) spurted half a mile on the race track. Fair.

STRENGTH (Ringstead) beat DENNISORE (Cullen) by a head over 6 furlongs on the grass. A fit pair.

MR. PIP (Graham) was too good for BOLD BANDIT (Bullock) over 6 furlongs on the tan.

GRECIAN (O'Neale) made a favourable impression when sent 6 furlongs.

RIMMON (Little) travelled an easy 7 furlongs on the race track Fair.

ECCLESIASTIC (Cullen) spurted 3 furlongs. Fair.

MOUNT ESSEX (Cullen) spurted 3 furlongs on the grass in excellent style.

MAZEPPA (Graham) defeated HATLESS (Selby) very easily over a mile on the tan.

PHARE (Marrable) showed to advantage in a mile gallop Improved.

HELIOGRAPH (Stokes) travelled a mile in fine style. Was unlucky in last outing.

FAIRFORD (Marrable) and KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE (Rosen) finished together in a 7 furlongs trial on the race track. A fit pair.

MISTY DAWN (Brace) beat KNOCKDON (Riding Boy) by half a length in a mile gallop on the tan.

BEDSOCKS (Brace) and QUICK IMAGE (O'Neale) finished resolutely over a mile.

PRINCE SHIVAJI (Forsyth) went a mile. Fair.

RUNNING SEA (Brace) was superior to KNIGHT AT ARMS (O'Neale) over a mile on the tan.

SONIA (Burn) impressed in a 10 furlongs gallop.

MADHI (Selby) shaped very well over 9 furlongs.

KABAILA (Meekings) gave satisfaction over 1¼ miles.

JAHAN ARA (Rosen) put up a smart display over ten furlongs.

DARYA DIL (Whiteside) covered 10 furlongs on the grass. Fit and well.

HUSSUN AL IRAQ (Northmore) covered a mile in fine style.

BADEN (Brace) was fair in a mile trial.

IRAQ KNIGHT (C. Hoyt) moved freely when exercised over the 6 furlongs course.

ROYAL CLAIR (Northmore) trounced RESIDENT (Selby) over 6 furlongs.

RASHID PASHA (Riding Boy) moved well over 6 furlongs.

MULZOOM (Riding Boy) covered 6 furlongs. Fit and well.

SAMRAN (Thompson) did pace work over a mile. Fit and well.

ALHARITH (Whiteside) galloped 9 furlongs. Unreliable.

LOOKMAN (Selby) went an easy mile in nice style.

SRI PRAKASH AND ASSEMBLY

Mr. Aney Releases Correspondence For Publication

MAKING ROOM FOR PT. MALAVIYA

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Mr. Aney has released for publication the correspondence that passed between him and Mr. Sri Prakash on the 18th March regarding the resignation of Mr. Sri Prakash from the membership of the Assembly so that if his seat is declared vacant, Pundit Malaviya might stand for the Assembly from the Allahabad-Jhansi constituency.

Mr. Aney wrote to Mr. Sri Prakash suggesting his resignation as he was informed that Mr. Sri Prakash was willing to put in his resignation if he would be formally informed about the willingness of Malaviyaji to enter the legislature as a member from his constituency.

As Pundit Malaviya will sail for England by about April 11, Mr. Aney suggested that things should be arranged in such a way that Pundit Malaviya might file his nomination paper before his departure for England.

In reply Mr. Sri Prakash writes that on receiving Mr. Aney's letter he is in personal communication with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, without whose direction he could not take any action on his own initiation.—United Press

A. I. T. U. C. SESSION IN EASTER

Reception Committee Arrangements In Calcutta Suburbs

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mr. R. Guha Ray, Publicity Officer, Reception Committee, All-India Trade Union Congress writes:—

The 14th Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held this year at Budge-Budge (24 Parganas), Bengal during the Easter Holidays by the middle of April next. Budge-Budge is an important labour centre of the Province for jute and oil and petrol industries. Budge-Budge is on the E. B. Railway and only 14 miles south of Calcutta on the left bank of the Ganges.

A strong Reception Committee has been formed with its office at 209 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. The fee of the members of the Reception Committee is Rs. 2 for general public and annas 4 only for the working class. Vigorous preparations are going on to make the session a complete success.

The Reception Committee think that from various considerations and judging from the political situation of the country the present session will be a momentous one. Arrangements have been already made for volunteer Organisation, publicity, foreign correspondence, pandal, delegate and propaganda department. This year accommodation will be made for 1,000 delegates from outside Bengal and for 25 thousand seats for workers and peasants in the pandal.

The Reception Committee is sitting on every Tuesday, and it has delegated powers to a Finance Committee of 12 members to collect funds for the session. Last week, Comrades Sibnath Banerjee, General Secretary, A. I. T. U. C. and Ramani Ranjan Guha Roy, Publicity Officer, Reception Committee visited Budge-Budge to find a suitable spot for the open session. There is a great response from the local workers.—United Press.

Young Sports Trounce Bombay Gymkhana "B"

Gaitley Scores Six Goals By Dashing Play

The second match of the evening between the Bombay Gymkhana "B" and Young Sports proved very interesting. The latter team are fortunate in possessing D'Cunha and Gaitley two well-known players as forwards, and this pair put in a lot of shooting practice. Within three minutes of play D'Cunha made an opening for Gaitley who drew first blood. A. D'Souza increased the lead from a short corner. Butcher, the Bombay Gymkhana goal-keeper kept the scoring down for a spell by timely saves. Just before half time D'Cunha drove in a hard shot from a short corner which enabled Young Sports to cross over with a lead of three goals.

After the interval Gaitley was irresistible and backed up by D'Cunha, who played an unselfish game, found the net five times in succession.

Result:—

YOUNG SPORTS 8 goals.
BOMBAY GYM. "B" Nil.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B": Butcher: Button and Simes: Bail, Cockerill and Rayner: Bolton, Waltho, Deane, Owen, Gaertling.

YOUNG SPORTS: X. B Fernandes: F. D'Souza and V. Fernandes: J. Pinto, J. Franklin & McGill: J. A. D'Souza, W. Gaitley, D'Cunha, A. D'Souza & M. Pereira.

UMPIRES: Capt. G. V. D. Russel and H. Ross.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.

Parel Sporting Club vs. Bombay Armed Police.

APOLLO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION WINS FIRST MATCH

In the 4-15 p.m. match of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament yesterday the Apollo Athletic Association accounted for the 3rd Fortress Co. R. E. A. F. I. by one goal to nil.

Tournament Proper Draw

The draw for the Tournament Proper will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 p.m. on Friday.

FIXTURES FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 30th

Monday, 25th March, 5-30 p.m.—Lusiadas Sporting Club vs. "Times of India" Hockey Club.

Tuesday, 26th, 5-30 p.m.—Apollo Athletic Association vs. Friends Sporting Club.

Wednesday, 27th, 5-30 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Bombay University.

Thursday, 28th, 5-30 p.m.—Bombay Telephone Co. vs. Parel Sporting Club or Bombay City Armed Police.

Friday, 29th, 5-30 p.m.—White Spiders or Royal Indian Navy vs. Lusitanians "B" or 31st Punjab Regt. "A".

Saturday, 30th, 4-15 p.m.—Indo-Portuguese Association vs. H. M. I. Dockyard.

Saturday, 30th, 5-30 p.m.—Best Sports Club vs. Bombay Portuguese Association.

LEWIS CUP TOURNAMENT

Two well fought games were played in the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament and there was a very large crowd of spectators to witness the games.

The first game was the replay between the Bombay Telephone Co. and Parel Sporting Club "A". The Telephone boys proved too good for the Parel as a team and fully deserved their three goal victory. Parel were unlucky not to have scored at least once. Their forwards lacked combination.

The Result:—

B'BAY TELEPHONE CO. 3 goals.
PAREL SPORTING "A" Nil.

YOUNG SPORTS AND B.E.S.T. DRAW 1—1.

The second game between the Young Sports, and B.E.S.T. was an even affair, both sides scoring once in each half. The game was fast and interesting. In the first half Gardiner scored for the B.E.S.T. and the Tramwaymen held on to their lead till the interval. On resumption the Young Sports made determined raids on the B.E.S.T. citadel and Albert scored the equaliser. Both sides tried hard to take the lead and despite extra time, the game will have to be replayed. Blake, the goal-keeper of the Sports brought off a number of good saves some from point blank range. Felix defended stoutly.

For the B.E.S.T. Gardiner and Fonseca played better than their colleagues.

The Result:—

YOUNG SPORTS 1 goal.
B.E.S.T. 1 goal.

"BLUE BIRD" SATISFIES IN NEW TESTS

DAYTONA BEACH, March 20.

Sir Malcolm Campbell took out the "Blue Bird," and tested the new carburettor setting to enable greater acceleration and the second gear test, both of which were satisfactory. He twice covered a measured mile at approximate speeds of 200 miles northward and 110 miles southward.—Reuter.

RAJEN BABU ANSWERS HOME MEMBER'S CHARGE

H. S. Dal Accepted Congress Creed And Acted Upon It

GOVT. MAY NOT LIFT BAN, BUT NO USE PUTTING FORWARD FALSE EXCUSES

PATNA, March 21.

Babu Rajendra Prasad who reached Patna this morning from Calcutta has issued the following statement on the present situation in Bengal:—

"I visited Calcutta with the object of discussing with the Bengal friends the situation in the province, particularly, in relation to the question of detenus and repressive policy of the Government. I met the members of the Bengal Congress Executive Committee and other Congress workers and learnt from them the position of affairs and requested them to send me their suggestions. The situation calls for careful consideration and handling and as soon as I am furnished with the suggestions asked for, I shall place my conclusions based on them and the information personally gathered by me for the consideration of the Working Committee at its next meeting. There can be no question or intention of ignoring or neglecting Bengal and I have no doubt the whole country feels strongly even though it may not always have found it possible to render any help on account of difficulties inherent in the situation."

H. S. DAL AND VIOLENCE

Regarding the strictures of the Home Member of the Government of India on the Hindustani Seva Dal as an organisation devoted to violence, the Congress President says:—

"The Hindustani Seva Dal worked for a number of years as an affiliated organisation of the Congress under its general guidance. In 1931 it was made a part of the Congress organisation. It has always accepted the Congress creed and acted upon it. It is news to us to learn that its members have been trained in use of weapons like rifles. It has undoubtedly trained its workers in lathi play and ordinary drill and the like things more as a disciplinary training, than as training in use of arms, with the special object of dealing with large crowds at meetings and processions. But they have never done anything as a preparation for violent action. The Home Member did not mention the names of the provinces whose Governments regarded it as a violent organisation, nor did he mention any particulars apart from drill and training and even the mention of rifles was brought out as a result of the interruption by a member. The Government is welcome to keep it and other organisations affiliated to or forming a part of the Congress under ban as long as it wishes—but it is no use putting forward false excuses. We all know it is only the case of giving a bad name and then hanging".

Babu Rajendra Prasad leaves for Chapra to-night.—United Press

GRAND NATIONAL STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Many Amateurs To Ride In Famous Steeplechase

LONDON, March 20.

The following are the final acceptors with jockeys for the Grand National:—Golden Miller (Wilson), Thomond II (Speck) Royal Ransom (no jockey selected), Reynoldstown (Mr. Furlong), Delaneige (Moloney), Southern Hero (Fawcus), Brienz (Kidney), Really True (Morgan), Bachelor Prince (O'Grady), Castle Irwell (Mr. Bostwick), Ballymack (Mr. Tweedie) Alexena (Captain Payne Gallwey), Blue Prince (Parvin), Brave Cry (Mr. Lewis), Emancipator (Mr. Cazalet), Fouquet (no jockey), Huicholica (Ward) Jimmy James (Nicholson) Lazy Boots (no jockey), Master Crange (Mr. Beloe), Princess Mir (Mr. Jackson), Red Park (Fitzgerald), Slater (Maxwell), Southern Hue (Duggan), Tapinois (Gurney), Trocadero (Cullinan), Theras (Owen), Uncle Batt (Robson).—Reuter's Special.

ENGLISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Liverpool Defeat Everton By 2 Goals To 1

LONDON, March 20.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Liverpool 2, Everton 1.
Derby 4, Wednesday 2.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Brighton 1, Reading 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION

Hamilton 2, Partick 1.
Rangers 4, Clyde 2.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS HOLDS LEAD OF 2,134 POINTS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 20.

The following are the closing scores in the Professional Billiards Championship at Thurston's Hall:

DAVIS: 5,845 points.
SMITH (in play): 3,711 points.

JUBILEE OLYMPIC GAMES

To Be Held On April 26, 27 And 28 On Cooperage

The Chairman, Publicity Committee of Jubilee Celebrations Committee writes:—

The Bombay Silver Jubilee Olympic Games are to be held on the Cooperage, Bombay on April 26, 27, and 28. The Honorary Secretary, to whom all entries should be sent is Mr. H. K. Mukerji, C/o. Bombay University. Entries must be made on the proper form obtainable from Mr. Mukerji, and must be accompanied by the entrance fee of Re. 1/- per event of men, Annas 8/- per event of women and Annas 4/- per event for children.

NOTICES SERVED ON MINOR GIRLS

CALCUTTA, March 21.

Notices under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act have been served on Srimati Lavanyaprova Nandy, aged 15 years, and Srimati Helena Nandy, aged 13 years, asking them to keep themselves aloof from the terrorist associations.—United Press.

STOLE SILVER FROM RUNNING TRAIN

Accused Gets 7 Years Rigorous

NASIK, (By Mail).

Stealing at Nasik Road a silver bar weighing 3,000 tolas, conveying it to Delhi in a vacant first class compartment under the very nose of the police who were investigating into the theft, hiding it at Delhi in a pond off the Jumna and later fishing it out for the police when arrested, this is the story brought out by Mr. R. D. Shinde, public prosecutor, in the court of the Sessions Judge, to-day, when one Ansaralli Bashiralli, a Muslim of Moradabad, was put up on charges under Section 461 and 379 I. P. C.

The Prosecution stated that the accused was a clever running-train thief and had been once convicted to 3 years' for a similar offence and was even alleged to be concerned in more than one running train theft of gold and silver bars totalling to worth nearly a lakh of rupees.

The man was arrested at Delhi and confessed to the police. Convicting him the judge sentenced him to seven years rigorous imprisonment in the aggregate.—A.P.

WOMAN ASSAULTED AND ROBBED

Armed Gang Ransack House And Decamp With Rich Booty

CHINSURAH, March, 21.

A dacoity is reported to have occurred within the jurisdiction of the Dhaniakhali Police Station, in this Sadar Sub-Division of Chinsurah, the victim being Manoda Bala Dasi, a wealthy woman of Madhusudanpur.

At midnight a gang of about 12 upcountry men, armed with axes and other deadly weapons, made their way inside the house by breaking the door with a shovel. The gang assaulted the woman on her refusing to part with the valuables. Some of the miscreants, then watched her, while the rest dug open the floor, ransacked the house, rifled the chests, boxes almirahs etc. supposed to contain the valuables and collected property of considerable value.

The gang managed to escape with the booty, before any body could reach the spot—United Press.

SIXTH CENTURY TEMPLE UNEARTHED

Indian Archaeological Survey's Find At Gokul

BOGRA, March 20.

The Archaeological Survey of India have begun excavation work in the mound at Gokul village, six miles to the north of Bogra.

The mound is about 50 feet high from the ground level. It is commonly known as the "Medh" a derivative form 'Math' or temple. Popular legend associates this "Medh" with Lakhindar's house where he slept after his marriage with Bipula. There are also other places, in the neighbourhood, similarly associated with Chand Sadagar's story.

Excavations, made so far, have revealed the existence of a temple, the date of construction of which must be placed not later than the 6th century.

The main temple, which has not yet been completely unearthed, seems to have been of an octagonal shape with a path of procession round it. Traces of subsequent substantial additions have been found. The temple runs east to west with doors. Many cells, probably for the accommodation of hermits and devotees and sojourners have also been found attached to the temple.

The department proposes to close the operation within a month after making necessary excavations which, they expect, will reveal many interesting and valuable materials.—United Press.

Stage Set For Baroda States' People's Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, March 21.

Preparations are now almost complete for the twelfth session of the Baroda States' People's Conference to be held here on March 23, 24 and 25 under the presidentship of Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee's tour in more than 700 villages of the State, and preachings of the aims and objects of Prajamandal have created a new awakening amongst the subjects of Baroda State. The constructive work of Shertha Ashram, organised by Dr. Sumant Mehta, bespeaks of its usefulness.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 2, 1991
Muslim: Jilhej 16, 1353
Parsi: Meher 17, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 41m
Sunset: 6h. 50m.
High Tide: 0-53; 13-27
Low Tide: 7-00; 19-11

Improvement Committee 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 23

Davar's College prize distribution by Hon. Sir Homi M. Mehta, C. J. Hall, 5 p.m.

S. S. 'Viceroy of India' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Final Day of Spring Meetings

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. Conte Rosso will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-0 a.m. on Tuesday the 26th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and China per S.S. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m on Monday the 25th instant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSN.

Under the auspices of the above Association a public meeting to celebrate the Anniversary of the passing of the Civil Marriage Act will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Rao Bahadur D. C. Padhye, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar and Mr. M. H. Vakil will address the meeting.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL.

An Arts and crafts exhibition was opened on Monday last and will remain open to-day (Friday) and Saturday between the hours of 2 and 7 (S.T.) in the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon. Admission is free.

ANJUMAN MUSSALMANAN DELHI.

The Secretary, Anjuman Mussalmanan Delhi writes:

Under the auspices of Anjuman Mussalmanan Delhi a meeting will be held on Saturday the 23rd instant in Patka Building, Bhendi Bazar, at 9-30 p.m. Mohamedans of Delhi are requested to attend.

Abdul Karim Khan's Concert

Music lovers of Bombay who had foregathered on Tuesday night at Laxmibagh enjoyed a delightful programme of classical music by Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan, organised by the Musical Arts Society.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL—"Sweet Adeline." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Babes in Toyland". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Caravan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Yasmin" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chu Chin Chow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Whoopee". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bombay Mail." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Misar-ka-Khajana." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Channel Crossing" time as usual.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. New British Dance Music.† 8-00 p.m. Eiffie Atherton presents Her Company and Herself. "Back Again." Forty-five minutes of comedy and songs, accompanied on two pianofortes. Producer, Cecil Madden. 8-45 p.m. The Scottish Studio Orchestra. 9-30 p.m. Talk "Music and the Ordinary Listener." Sir Walford Davies. 9-50 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra. Leader, A. Rossi. Under the direction of Emilio Colombo. Relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-20 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra, (cont.) 10-45 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.
†Gramophone records.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (Marathi Records.) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. By Request. Dajos Bela and his Orchestra. In a Programme of Viennese Waltzes. (Parlophone). 2-0 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. Indian Programme. A Variety Concert of Gramophone Records. 6-30 p.m. Educational Hour. Talk on "Humour and Laughter". (In English.) By V. N. Naik, M. A. Classical and Light Music. 7-0 p.m. Bai Saraswatibai Fatarfekar. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan. (Sarangi.) 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. European Programme Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. Empire Relay. 10-0 p.m. A Relay from Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the Management, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.) 11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

KARACHI ECHO IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Mr. M. H. Gazdar, M.L.C. has given notice to move the following resolutions in the Legislative Council today (Friday).

That the Council be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely firing by the Police and Military on a mob at Karachi on 19-3-1935 which has resulted in death of 27 persons and injury to over 200 persons.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. ONLY
The Nightingale of the Screen
IRENE DUNNE
in WARNER BROS.' Musical
"SWEET ADELINE"
12—GLORIOUS SONGS—12
Free List Suspended.
TO-MORROW
"I BECAME A DOCTOR—But I STAYED A WOMAN! I've listened to the secrets of a thousand women—secrets that should make me hate the sight of man!
I know the price of love—and the tortures of womanhood! But I love a man and I'm going through with it . . . I'm going to forget I'm a doctor and make the mistake that every woman makes!"
"MARY STEVENS, M.D."
with
KAY FRANCIS
in conjunction with
RUSSIAN BALLET DANCERS
on the stage

"MY FACE IS MY FORTUNE . . . ."

Few women to-day can face their mirrors with confidence—and assure themselves—like the pretty maid of the old English nursery rhyme—"My Face is My Fortune."

Yet every woman acknowledges the power of beauty, she knows that the possession of a fair, velvet-smooth complexion excites masculine admiration and attention. Indeed, if a census could be taken in this country of feminine opinion upon the most prevalent beauty bane, women would unanimously bewail their complexions. Sallow sun-scorched skins with premature lines and wrinkles do not make for beauty—and the women who suffer from these afflictions have themselves to blame. In this trying climate Nature very often needs a helping hand in *removing* the dead cuticle. Insufficient exercise or wrong diet may hinder her in performing her duties and then the complexion suffers. If your natural beautiful complexion lies concealed beneath a swarthy shrivelled skin, then you can assist Nature by using a fragrant wax to remove this outer skin invisibly. Ask your chemist for Mercolized Wax—and smooth a thin film of this beauty magic over face and neck nightly. In a very short time you will observe a vast improvement in your complexion, for the wax absorbs the faded outer skin with all its blemishes—revealing the natural beauty that lies beneath. Give this treatment a brief ten-day trial, and you will be delighted with the improvement in your appearance

THE REGAL
DAILY AT
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Delightful music and wholesome comedy make this the family picture ideal!
Free List Suspended.

AFGHANISTAN VINDICATED

Findings Of Commission On Zorabad Incident Of Last Year

BOMBAY, March 20.

The following is a translation of the agreement arrived at between the Commissioners appointed recently to investigate into the Zorabad incident of last year. news of which have been appearing in the papers from time to time.

INCIDENT RECALLED.

"These parties, signatories of the following, who on behalf of the Imperial Government of Persia, and the Royal Government of Afghanistan, were appointed to inquire and investigate into the incident of 6th November, 1934, of Zorabad. in consequence whereof:—

Several hundred families of Persian subjects, belonging to the Yakub-Jani, Ali-Khoja and Nur-Zai tribes, who earlier had migrated from Afghanistan into Persia, and later had again moved into Afghanistan,

and similarly the assassination of three police-men, and the losses sustained by the said families.

are, after investigation on the spot, and after listening to the statements of the refugee tribes, and that of the residents of Zorabad (covered by the report of a separate committee), of the opinion detailed below.

NO CLAIM ON AFGHAN GOVT.

(A) During the course of the inquiry which has been concluded no proof has been found as would indicate that the Afghan Government or their civil and military officials were involved. According to the statements of inhabitants of Zorabad who are still in residence at the locality and who were witness to the said incident the originators were Dawar Khan Nur-Zai and other leaders of the said tribes, who on the inducement and provocation of Maluk Jan and Sultan Khan, Afghan subjects. were responsible for the happening. The Afghan Government, will, after the conclusion of their investigations, take steps for their deportation and will not allow them to take residence near the Persian frontiers.

(B) As for the persons who have migrated into Afghanistan:—

In case they desire, of their own will and accord, to return to Persia, the Royal Afghan Government will. without opposition, allow them to do so and will also grant necessary facilities for their transit.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

(C) As regards the losses that have been sustained by the inhabitants of Zorabad:—

The petition they have submitted shall be inquired into by a joint commission and whatever is proved and established orders shall be issued by the Afghan authorities for the restoration and compensation thereof.

(D) In respect of the restoration of 15 rifles belonging to the Police, which according to the statement of Zorabad inhabitants, as also the statement of the Police themselves, have been borne away by Dawar Khan and his accomplices the Afghan Government shall recover the rifles from them and restore to them.

With reference to the punishment of the assassins of the police men:—

After the assassins are found and their guilt established the Afghan Government shall co-operate in taking measures for their punishment."

AFGHANS GRATIFIED.

The "Islah" of Kabul, in a leading article, expresses gratification at the settlement and pays high tribute to the respective rulers of the two countries saying "both of them are fully conversant with the present problems of the East."

The "Islah" points out the contrast between the conciliatory attitude of the Governments with the impression which might have been arrived at from the reports once current in the Persian periodicals, some of which, writes the "Islah," "went the length of asserting that 300 Afghan soldiers and notables invaded Persian territory, destroyed property estimated worth L50,000 and took away with them 2,000 Persian subjects."—A.P.

POPULAR PERSIAN TEACHER DEAD

AHMEDABAD, March 21.

Mr. Isakhan Nastar wires:—

Mr. Syad Abdul Rehman Hamidi, Persian teacher, expired on Wednesday morning in Ahmedabad. The deceased was a conscientious teacher in the Girls School, the Tutorial High School and the Proprietory High School. He had good command over Urdu, Persian, English and Gujarati. And he had won the hearts of hundreds of students who came in his contact Hindus and Mahomedans. The admirers and students of the deceased, it is hoped, will raise a fitting memorial.

'QUAKE SHOCKS IN N. BENGAL

Despite Considerable Intensity No Serious Damage Reported

CALCUTTA, March 21.

A large number of Calcutta residents were roused by a series of shocks which beginning at 6 a.m., continued for several seconds. The first few of these were of considerable intensity, but later tremors were slighter. 'Punkhas' began to sway and, in the older buildings, plaster was shaken off from the ceilings. No serious damage is reported.

According to mofussil reports so far received shocks were also felt at Chinsurrah and Chandernagore, but no damage was caused.—A.P.

EARTHQUAKE IN NORTH BENGAL?

Slight Shock Recorded This Morning In Bombay

POONA, March 21.

Yesterday's, western disturbance passed away eastwards after causing local falls of rain or snow in Kashmir and the Punjab Hills. Scattered light thunder-showers also occurred in Tenasserim.

A fresh western disturbance is causing a rise of temperature along the Northwest Frontier.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Sonamarg and Dalhousie one inch each, Srinagar half an inch and Dras a quarter of an inch.

FORECAST:

A few light showers will occur along the Northwest Frontier. Scattered thunder-showers may also occur in Bengal, Assam, Tenasserim and southeast Madras.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT:

An earthquake report of slight intensity at its origin about 1,030 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in North Bengal, east of the Rajmahal Hills, was recorded by the Bombay Seismograph at 5.30 a.m. (I. S. T.) to-day (Thursday).—A. P.

CALCUTTA GETS SHOCK

CALCUTTA, March 21.

Calcutta experienced a smart earthquake shock early this morning, lasting about half a minute. No damage is reported from any quarter.—United Press.

Tremor Felt All Over Bengal

LATER.

The Meteorological Office, Alipore, has issued the following statement:—

"An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at origin was recorded by the Alipore Seismograph at 5-45 a.m. (S.T.) to-day with its epicentral distance about 200 miles away from Calcutta. The shock is reported to have been great at Berhampore moderate at Krishnagore, and slight at Maldah, Satkhira and Calcutta.

"Reports of an earthquake tremor have also been received from Dacca, Mymensingh, Barisal, Khulna and Serajganj".—United Press.

NO ANXIETY IN INDORE MARKET

Cotton Committee Secretary Contradicts Wild Rumours

INDORE, March 21.

The Secretary, Cotton Committee, Indore wires:—

The propaganda that is being carried on by some irresponsible and mischievous persons, probably those in loss, expressing dissatisfaction at the closing rate of the Cotton Market and circulating that settlement and payment are under dispute is absolutely false. Business is going on quite smoothly here and payment will be duly and fully made on the due date at the closing rate.

MORE RELIEF NEEDED IN AMRELI

An Appeal To Baroda Dewan

Shriyut Manilal Kothari has sent the following telegram to the Diwan of Baroda.

I gratefully appreciate your prompt measures of remissions, suspensions and relief works in most of the districts. Frost-stricken areas still need more. Looking to famine and frost conditions relief given in Amreli District is inadequate. Agriculturists there are miserable.

I respectfully invite Your Excellencies prompt and sympathetic consideration on Saurashtra Seva Samiti's Secretary Kakalbhai Kothari's statement, regarding Amreli conditions in "Janmabhoomi" to-day and earnestly appeal to you to give substantial relief to the afflicted people.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Bombay Experiment

"For some years the Bombay Health Association, under the devoted guidance of Dr. Tilak, has been endeavouring, by actual trial of various combinations of food-stuffs on school-children, to evolve a cheap diet which will, as far as possible, provide all that is needed for the maintenance of health," observed Maj. Gen. Sir Robert McCarrison, Director of the Nutrition Research Department of the Coonoor Pasteur Institute. Speaking at a function held on the eve of his retirement the Major-General added: "A few days ago Dr. Tilak sent me the final draft of a brochure setting out the results of his labours. I find from it that he has gone far towards the achievement of what at one time appeared to be impossible. For the sum of Rs. 5 per mensem he is now able to recommend with confidence a diet which goes far to meet all nutritional needs. Surely, this is an achievement of which any friend of India may be justly proud, and we of the nutrition unit are proud to have been of assistance to Dr. Tilak in bringing his work for the poorer classes of this country to an issue so satisfactory."

Successful Results

This is, indeed, a very significant statement. Though it is not clear from the speech of Major-General Sir Robert, whether this sensationally low amount would afford sufficient nutrition to adults or it is only an estimate of cost of food for the children, it may be safely assumed that the experiments Dr. Tilak has been carrying on for the last few years have yielded successful results. It now only remans to be seen how far the methods are practicable. Once Dr. Tilak's conclusions are capable of practical application, a revolutionary change may be brought about in the present movement of child welfare.

RESERVE BANK SHARES

Protest Against Issue Without Transfer Regulations

LAHORE, Mar. 21.

Objection has been taken by the Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce to the fact that the Regulations under Section 58 of the Reserve Bank Act, governing the transfer of shares and other rights and privileges of shareholders of that Bank, have not been framed, and he states that they should have been made known before inviting applications for subscription of the share capital.

Telegraphic protest has been made to the Secretary of the Reserve Bank and the Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, asking for clarification of the position on the ground that the investors are perturbed.—A.P.

AIRMAIL LEAVES KARACHI

KARACHI, March 21.

The Air-mail from Croydon arrived at 2-30 p.m. this afternoon and left for Singapore at 4-30 p.m. The Lahore Air-mail left at 5-30 p.m. The air-mail for Croydon which left Karachi on 14th March arrived in London on 20th March being two days behind the scheduled time.—A. P

INDIA AND ZANZIBAR

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Pandit Nilkanth Das has given notice of an adjournment motion in the Assembly for discussing the situation arising out of the recent decision of the Colonial Secretary on the representation of the Government of India regarding the Indian clove trading interests in Zanzibar.—United Psess.

Plague And Small Pox Continue In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, March 21.

Plague continues in Petlad and Bhadran talukas and small-pox in Padra, Palsaha, Dehgaum and Patan talukas. The Baroda City shows high figure in death statistics (122 week-ending March 16 including 24 small-pox and 61 fever).

The district magistrate of Baroda issued a notification restricting dinners of more than 50 persons in the whole district deeming it essential for maintaining the health of the public and for checking depressed economic condition, resulted from the recent coldwave havoc.

G. I. P. TRAINS

Change In Timings

From April 1, the Poona fast passenger which at present reaches Victoria Terminus at 4-30 p.m. will arrive an hour and five minutes earlier.

The Nagpur Express will arrive 50 minutes earlier, the Calcutta Mail via Cheoki 45 minutes earlier; the Calcutta mail via Nagpur, the Punjab Mail and the Allahabad Express will arrive 20, 35 and 30 minutes sooner than at present.

Among the departures, the Punjab Mail will be an hour later than at present; the Nagpur Express, the Calcutta Mail via Cheoki, the Poona Express and Madras Express will leave Victoria Terminus 40, 30, 15 and 10 minutes later.

BOMBAY MUTUAL'S NEW BUILDING OPENED

Sir C. V. Mehta Congratulates Co. On Its Success

The opening ceremony of the new building of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society at Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, was performed by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta before a distinguished gathering of men and women on Thursday evening.

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Welcoming the guests of the evening, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Society, said that the outstanding feature of the Bombay Mutual was that it was not a mere profit-making company, but essentially a mutual aid society, or, in other words, a co-operative insurance association. The Bombay Mutual wholly and solely belonged to the policy-holders. This was the reason why the Bombay Mutual was in a position to offer such high returns for such low premiums and other facilities and concessions to its policy-holders.

SIR CHUNILAL'S TRIBUTE.

The president, in declaring the premises open, congratulated the Society on having acquired one of the finest sites in the city, for its new premises. The Bombay Mutual, he said, was run on true principles of co-operation and co-ordination, and this was the main reason for its splendid success.

He congratulated the management of the Bombay Mutual on their efficiency and held that a great part of the success of the company was due to it.

CUP AND SHIELD FOR BROTHERHOOD.

Sir Chunilal then presented a silver challenge cup and shield, the gift of Dr. and Mrs. D'Monte, to the President of the Bombay Mutual Sports Club for safe keeping. The trophy has been presented with a view to bring about a spirit of sportsmanship among the staff of the Bombay Mutual as well as to foster a spirit of brotherhood with members of the staff of the other insurance companies and is open for competition to staffs of all insurance companies who have their offices in the city.

The function terminated with a pleasant party in the terrace of the building where light refreshments were served to the guests of the evening.

BANGKOK-HANOI AIR MAIL SERVICE

An air mail service between Bangkok (Siam) and Hanoi (Indo-China) is operated from the 1st February 1935 by Air French Co., in connection with the French Air Service Marseilles-Saigon.

Air Mail correspondence addressed to places in Tongking Laos and Annam in Indo-China and the Chinese Provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi will, with immediate effect be accepted for despatch by this service.

The use of the above air mail service secures a gain in time of about two weeks for correspondence addressed to places in Laos and of 3 to 4 days for correspondence addressed to other places mentioned above.

The rates of air mail fee are the same as for Saigon viz 4 annas per half ounce of letters and packets in addition to the postage and 4 annas per post card inclusive of postage and air fee. The superscription on such correspondence should be "India-Indo-China" as at present.

The latest day and hour of posting air mail articles at the Bombay G.P.O. for these places will remain the same as for Indo-China served through Saigon i.e.—

Ordinary correspondence 6-30 p.m. on Monday.

Registered correspondence 5-00 p.m. on Monday.

The latest hours of posting at the town sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-DAY
Another Of
WARNER BROS'. BIG HITS
"FOOTLIGHT PARADE"
TO-MORROW
SATURDAY MARCH 23rd
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Big Laugh Musical
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1935

WANTED AN INQUIRY

It is natural that the Karachi tragedy has created a sensation all over India and has been the subject of some discussion even in the House of Commons. Firing on unarmed crowds has been common enough in this country for years past. But the extraordinary circumstances of the present case have led the public to wish that the authorities had shown a less panicky state of mind and more restraint, precaution and tact in dealing with an excited crowd. Even a man like Mr. Winston Churchill, who is ordinarily a warm champion of the policy of "firmness", was moved to ask in the Commons why Government, in dispersing crowds of excited people, did not use lacrimatory gas, as used in America, instead of firing bullets piercing three or four bodies and why "humanity and commonsense should not lead to a reform in dealing with crowds of this character". To these questions Sir Samuel gave the stereotyped reply that the Government of India had already considered the possibility of the suggestion. It is considerate indeed on the part of the Government to have done so. But if at all they have decided to use the humane and common sense methods suggested by Mr. Churchill, it has not been followed at Karachi.

Strong Case

In the Legislative Assembly Sir Henry Craik stoutly defended the course followed by the Karachi authorities. But he failed to convince the House, as is clear from the fact that Mr. K. L. Gauba's adjournment motion censuring the conduct of the local authorities was carried by a decisive majority. The main issues in the debate on the motion were whether the authorities had taken adequate preventive measures and whether firing was preventable or excessive. As regards the first issue, Mr. Gauba, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai made it clear enough that the authorities had been grossly negligent first in not taking the local leaders into confidence, and thus enlisting their full co-operation, secondly in not adequately guarding the dead body, and thirdly in not preventing at the early stage the collection of huge crowds. Whether or not firing was preventible in the actual circumstances of the case and whether it was excessive are questions on which opinions may perhaps vary and the truth may be ascertainable only after an independent searching inquiry. But that very fact makes out a strong case for such an inquiry.

A Human Issue

It is desirable for Government in their own interests to appoint immediately a commission of inquiry. We trust they will not shirk this responsibility by prejudging the issues and arguing, as did both Sir Henry Craik in the Assembly and Sir Samuel Hoare in the Commons, that everything done by the local authorities was the best that could be done in the circumstances. Nor would it be wise for them to plead that an inquiry might aggravate communal prejudices. An extenuating feature of the whole tragedy is that the Hindus spontaneously attended to the wounded, that they had not protested against a peaceful procession, and are not now against an inquiry. Mr. Gauba made it clear at the very outset that in the present tragedy there was no room for any communal controversy. As he said the crowd had no grievance against the Hindus. The "Times" is only side-tracking the main issue and is taking mean advantage of the tragedy by saying that the moral of the Karachi affair is that the Hindu-Muslim negotiations for a fresh allocation of seats in the Indian legislature are bound to fail so long as fanatics can set the whole populations at each other's throats. In the present case a Hindu-Muslim riot was only problematic. But blood has been spilt. Only an independent and impartial inquiry can show whether there was any justification for the use of force which resulted in the death of forty persons, including children, and injury to more than double the number. The question in fact has nothing to do with any one single community. It is a human issue. Human lives have been lost and many human beings have been wounded. As Mr. Bhulabhai truly said, in the name of humanity and efficient administration the Assembly—and we must add the country—is entitled to know whether or not the firing, which led to this tragedy was preventible. No amount of emphatic assertions by the Home Member or the Secretary of State will convince the country that the local officials handled the situation properly and acted rightly in resorting to firing until an independent Commission of Inquiry, the personnel of which commands its confidence, has ascertained the truth and nothing but the truth and vindicated their action.

The European Tangle

The European situation is, of course, still critical. But a prominent fact must be thankfully noticed about it. The Powers seem to have settled down to a cool and steady rather than an alarmist and panicky nervousness at Herr Hitler's defiant assumption of military equality. How Europe is going to tackle the menace that is still threatening is not yet clear. In fact Europe, or for that matter, the world itself does not know yet. Enforcement of sanctions provided for by the Treaty of Versailles is ruled out even by France. The French proposal to appeal to the League is equally useless. When Japan and, lately, Italy snapped their fingers, both France and Britain betrayed their solemn obligation to vindicate the prestige of the League. Herr Hitler has sized up the League. What then is the solution of the crisis?

By a stroke of sheer good luck Britain, thanks to Herr Hitler, has regained the opportunity she deliberately lost about a fortnight ago. A comparatively sensible declaration on behalf of Britain—it is to be sincerely hoped that Britain is not guided in her wise reaction to Germany by any hostility to Russia—has afforded the Nazis an opportunity of modifying their truculence in response and creating a relatively more favourable atmosphere for Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin. France is naturally critical of and irritated by the British attitude which does not identify Britain with her twice imperative duty. For, as Mrs. Ashby says, it was Britain that was responsible for the original failure of the Disarmament Conference.

This makes the mission of Captain Anthony Eden at the Anglo-French-Italian meeting in Paris all the more delicate. Italian "dismay" and "apprehensions" are mere affectations,—a courtesy acknowledgment probably of French sympathy in her African ambitions. But France is deeply in earnest. And Captain Eden will need all the ingenuity and wisdom of real statesmanship to hold the crisis in check so that his and Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin does not prove a failure in advance. For it is between Paris and Berlin that the cause of peace will be won or lost. But how?

Facts have to be boldly faced. It is not in the power of any one to undo the "fait accompli." Herr Hitler has announced equality and he has got it—France cannot take it back without declaring war immediately which, as she knows, would be suicidally foolish. What can be done is to divert the crisis into channels of constructive endeavour. It sounds paradoxical, intensely paradoxical, but the panic and sensation created by Herr Hitler can be usefully employed in reviving the Disarmament Conference and inviting all the Powers to pool their blunders in order to evolve and establish real collective security. The basis is there: the security of France and the equality of Germany, as Mrs. Corbett-Ashby points out in her letter of resignation. This is Britain's opportunity to contribute something constructive to international peace and understanding. It is also her

THE PETIT CASE

The outstanding characteristics of a good legal judgment are that it should be lucid, well-reasoned and correct. The facts should be properly appreciated according to sound common sense. The judgment should be both analytical and critical. A thorough knowledge of first principles is also necessary to decide novel points of law. An analytical faculty is required to distinguish cases cited in argument. The judgment must show the judge's confidence in his own conclusions. It must not be faltering or feeble. Judges and Magistrates acquire the art of writing good judgments after many years of experience. It is highly creditable that Mr. I. S. Haji's judgment in a long and difficult case like the "Petit Case"—extracts from which have been published in "The Chronicle"—should show these characteristics in a remarkable degree in spite of his short experience on the Bench.

Considering that a record of the oral and documentary evidence extending over typed 3,000 pages had to be dealt with, Mr. Haji's judgment of 85 typed folios dealing exhaustively with the evidence and arguments of Counsel is remarkable for its brevity and precision, revealing his grasp of the relevant facts and relevant facts alone—to the exclusion of all others which were immaterial to the charges he was trying. No doubt his experience at the Bar and his appearance in several long and complicated cases in the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court must have been a great help to him in separating the wheat from the chaff. In spite of all that, the performance reflects great credit on his judicial ability. It does not fall to the lot of newly appointed Magistrates to tackle cases of the magnitude and complexity of the "Petit Case". Out of a mass of evidence recorded between October 1933 and September 1934, Mr. Haji's predecessor in office framed eight or nine charges, each of which he ordered to be tried separately. The evidence having been recorded on all these charges 'en bloc', it had to be carefully sifted. This in itself was a difficult task. The trial itself was as much a trial of the judicial ability of the learned Magistrate as it was a trial of the alleged guilt of the accused. It was an ordeal from which many would have shrunk. In his opening remarks one of the defence Counsel observed that the task of discovering the legal evidence of the guilt of the accused was like that of finding the proverbial needle in a haystack. Mr. Haji deserves to be congratulated on having performed a most difficult task to the satisfaction of the public, of the Press and the Bar as evidenced by their laudatory references.

To arrive at the decision he did, Mr. Haji had to show fearless independence, traditional to the Bar, as so many important persons figured in it. Another commendable characteristic of the judgment is that Mr. Haji did not shirk the decision of the numerous and difficult points of law raised by the parties in the case, although that could easily have been done by basing the decision on questions of facts alone. This postulates confidence and independence. These are admirable qualities in a judicial officer. As to the care and industry required to deal with this voluminous evidence, the proper marshalling of facts in their correct chronological sequence is patent on the face of the judgment. It is only then that the facts appear in their true perspective and enable the Court to reach a correct decision. The judgment brings out in bold relief one of the fundamental principles of the administration of the Criminal Law of this country, which is sometimes lost sight of or overlooked, viz., that a criminal case must not be approached or decided like a civil action. The burden of proof being always on the prosecution, mere probabilities which may sway the scales one way or another in a civil suit are not enough to support a conviction in a criminal trial. Conjectures, surmises and matters of suspicion, however strong, cannot supply the lack of legal proof beyond all reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused. The judgment also emphasizes the nature of circumstantial evidence required to support a conviction. The trial has been unprecedented in its length and complexity. It has entailed enormous loss of public time and public money apart from the money of the share-holders in the Bank of India. The ordeal through which the accused passed from October 1933 till February 1935, during the career of the case through four Presidency Magistrates' Courts and the High Court, can be better imagined than described.

INIQUITIES OF INDIANISATION

It Is Both Unjust And Unnational To Confine Recruitment To The Army To The Punjab And A Few Other Provinces

By N. G. JOG.

I.

The army has loomed large in the debates of the Central Legislature this year, and if in the Assembly the bubble of Indianisation finally bursts, (thanks to the Army Secretary), the character of its composition was officially crystalized, in the Council of State. The Commander-in-Chief is nothing if not outspoken. Sir Philip Chetwode obviously believes in the soldierly virtue of bluntness.

The occasion of Sir Philip's philippic was caused by the resolution moved by Mr. P. N Sapru that recruitment to the Indian Army should not be confined as at present to certain classes only, but should be thrown open to all castes, creeds and classes. This simple but sound resolution evoked a characteristic reply from the Commander-in-Chief. He inveighed against the possibility of an All-India recruitment, invoked the views held by Lord Kitchener —"whom nobody would call stupid"—three decades ago, in preference to the opinions of later Commanders-in-Chief, insinuated that the resolution was prompted by political motives and, finally, roundly insisted that "there was no other way to get the (desired) result than the one they had adopted and were adopting now."

Anti-National

"Jacta alea est!" We here propose, however, to scrutinize the speech and expose the fallacious reasoning underlying it. Detrimental to national interests, and derogatory to Indian dignity, the speech challenges criticism. The main burden of Sir Philip's oration is that military prowess is the patrimony of the Punjabi alone, and that the rest of India provides 'inferior material' for army service leaving aside for the present the rest of India. The Marathas were so long laying the flattering unction to their souls that they were classed by the Powers-that-be as one of the 'Martial Races' in India,—indeed the Simon Commission Report specifically mentions them in this wise (vide end of Para 116),—but the Commander-in-Chief has very airily dismissed their claims, and sorely wounded their prestige.

Peep Into History

It will be interesting to speculate in whose fertile brain this classification of India into martial and non-martial races first arose. Is it because the Punjabi was the last to be subjugated by the English that he is viewed as the most warlike?—Then what of those who helped the English to triumph over Ranjit Singh and annex his kingdom?—What of the ladder which helped the English to climb up the North?—Madras was the oldest field of operation of the English in India, and it was with the help of the Madras battalion that Clive won many of his battles and laid the foundation of the British Empire in the East. Even now the Madras Sappers and Miners are second to none in their valour. The Marathas have shed their blood in Flanders and Mesopotamia and won the most glowing tributes from their commanders in the great war. Yet the present Commander-in-chief is enamoured of the North. By implication he is going to follow the policy of Lord Kitchener, of doing away with enlistment in the southern (or any other) provinces.

A Fallacy

"If India were a country like England, Germany or France," says Sir Philip, "wher the inhabitants are all of one race and practically of one religion, where their physical development is very similar one to the other, from one end of the country to the other, it would be a different thing, but India does not resemble that sort of situation at all!" No, but precisely because India does not resemble that sort of situation, because India can contain within itself the countries named by Sir Philip and many more, because its components are well-defined, homogeneous units with their own traditions and history behind them, because this new-fangled geographical distribution of manly virtue is anthropologically absurd and historically wrong, that we demand that the Indian Army be broad-based upon more equitable principles.

Unfair Distribution

Sir Philip's sophisms extend still further. He treats the question as if he were asked to choose a man from an area of every one thousand men of military age. "Imagination almost boggles at the task of fitting together such a jigsaw puzzle." Sir Philip's imagination must be very lively

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

ITALY ACCUSES ABYSSINIA

Only the other day, Abyssinia had to protest against the concentration and movement of Italian troops on the Italo-Abyssinian Frontier. Italy, of course, could not deny the fact; Italian East Africa is full of Italian troops despatched from Italy in an open atmosphere of "patriotic" delirium. But she sought to explain away the movement as a "precautionary" measure. Whether the measure was precautionary or otherwise, it certainly provides the perspective in which must be viewed the latest developments. Italy reports another frontier "incident" in which the Abyssinians are alleged to be the wilful aggressors and, of course, "Italy has already demanded reparation." There are only two alternative explanations of all this. Either Abyssinians, in spite of unmistakable indications to the contrary, have gone suicidally mad, or, encouraged by the attitude of pathetic helplessness on the part of the League of Nations and of sympathetic neutrality on the part of other Great Powers, Italy is leaving no excuse uninvented to bring independent Abyssinia to her knees in complete surrender.

"ANGLO-MUSLIM" ALLIANCE AGAIN?

The news from London that "a permanent body for fostering friendship between Great Britain and Islam has been formed in connection with the Royal Jubilee celebrations" is both amusing and intriguing. The move to exploit the Jubilee is clever enough. The idea, however, is not new. It was mooted, we believe, during the first Round Table Conference also, one of the advocates being Lord Lloyd, the die-hard British Imperialist and a rather well-known ex-High Commissioner of Egypt. Whether in collaboration with or independently of Lord Lloyd and others Miss Margaret Farquharson has been anxious for an Anglo-Muslim alliance since then or perhaps even earlier. The good lady is a great 'admirer' of Arabs and is, incidentally, interested in the economic possibilities of the Jaziratul Arab. All things considered details about the 49 peers and "Muslim leaders" as also about Miss Farquharson's "National League" would, we are confident, prove most revealing.

MOONJE'S MILITARY SCHOOL

In connection with the project of the Military school, which he is going to establish, Doctor Moonje declares: "The school is meant for all castes and creeds. The Muslim and Christian youths will be equally welcome." In view of Doctor Moonje's attitude of consistent and—be it frankly said to his credit—undisguised communalism and in view of his communalist pronouncements in the advocacy of military training it will not be possible for any true Nationalist to enthuse over his latest assurance. With the best and most sympathetic intentions one cannot regard it as anything more valuable than a platitude. It is all very well to pin faith to Signor Mussolini's axioms that "A Nation to be respected must be strong—a strong nation is respected in times of peace and is feared in times of war." But what is Dr. Moonje's idea of a "Nation"? That apart, so far as the Military school is concerned, Dr. Moonje must show something more practical than pious platitudes. One of the main tests, we suggest, would be the personnel of the Governing Body as also the staff of the school.

"BRAIN SLACKNESS"

It is interesting to note that Sir Philip Chetwode's recent remarks on "brain slackness" in the Army are finding considerable backing among Army leaders in England. The Commander-in-Chief stated, among other things: "Many officers to-day cannot even express themselves clearly in the simplest language, let alone with any style or distinction. I am horrified at the number of officers I find who have allowed themselves to sink into a state of complete brain slackness." A British critic says that these remarks apply more to the system than to individuals. Indeed, a system in which Britishers in this country are given preferential treatment on racial grounds, become entitled to fat salaries and allowances by sheer seniority, and rarely, if ever, get into intellectual contact with the people of the country, cannot but lead to brain-slackness.

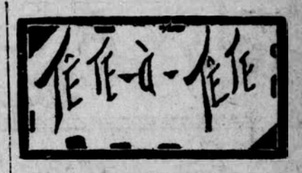
TINKERING WITH REFORMS

The draft proposals of constitutional reforms, submitted by the committee recently appointed by the Maharaja of Kapurthala, are of an extremely modest character and for that reason will perhaps be readily accepted by the Maharaja. The gist of the proposals is that under them the State Legislative Assembly becomes a more or less advisory body, the Executive being in no way responsible to it. It is something that the proposals recommend joint electorates; but it is not clear whether the so-called "Depressed Classes," who are included among special constituencies, are also to be included in the general electorates. To isolate the community for separate representation would only aggravate the evil from which they already suffer. In the rural areas election is to be indirect, through the Panchayats. This is a reactionary method as the Panchayats are most likely to be dominated by the State officials. However, the people of the State will do well to press for radical improvements in the proposals and in any case so to work this reforms as to help them in the agitation for a completely democratic and responsible Government.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Government's Duty

While almost all Governments have prescribed some sort of restriction upon foreign companies carrying on trade in their land, the Government of India have done little or nothing in this direction with the result that Indian insurance companies have to face a cut-throat competition from foreigners in their own land. The very fact that even such advanced countries as America, France and Italy, consider it necessary to give protection to their own concerns is a strong argument why in India the Government should safeguard the interests of the Indian Companies which are yet in their infancy and, therefore, require it all the more. Speaking in the Legislative Assembly in connection with the discussion of the Finance Bill, Mr Nauman referred to the difficulties of the Indian insurance companies in opening branches in foreign countries. It is high time Government took necessary steps in this direction and devised measures to impose restriction upon foreign companies, which have so far been exploiting the resources of the people here.—"Searchlight."



France is reported to have "mooted the possibility of appealing to the League of Nations."

And who will the poor discarded League appeal to?

* * * *

The French decision "is regarded in British political circles as a matter of psychological expediency".

It would be more apt and just as enigmatically effective to regard it as a matter of metaphysical expediency.

* * * *

Sensation has been created by the report that Aircraftsman Shaw —in reality, "Colonel T. E. Lawrence of Arabia"—has left the Air Force for good on a bicycle.

We don't mind provided he doesn't change the bicycle for a camel or a horse.

* * * *

Apropos of his proposed Military School, Dr. Moonje says: "I have been promised some official support for the whole scheme."

We doubt not.

By the way, we strongly suggest to, say, Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi to follow suit.

* * * *

The German declaration of arms equality may plunge Europe into a cataclysm, it may even lead to the destruction of the world. But while we talk of it in terms of possible death let us also recognise its immediate contribution to life. It has revived Riga.

* * * *

So there is a cable from Riga that the Soviet Government has arrested nearly 1,100 ex-aristocrats in Leningrad, and that "the arrested persons include 42 ex-Princes, 33 Counts, 75 Barons, 660 ex-Generals and other Czarist officers." If there is to be a report, it might well be a report with a vengeance. We are glad that Riga has not only been revived but also restored to its usual lively normality.

* * * *

And we are also glad that inspite of every single aristocrat having been murdered or otherwise removed from Russia no less than umpteen times over, there are still, out of the dead and deported, 1,100 including "41-ex-Princes, 33 Counts, 75 Barons, 660 ex-Generals" existing to be arrested.

* * * *

America has declared war on the word "Dear". It must be abolished in business letters for, according to the leader of the campaign, "'Dear' is perfectly meaningless." We entirely agree. Indeed in certain cases not confined only to business it is an ironical perversion; for instance.

(1) Sir James Grigg writing to Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.

(2) The Bank Manager to a client about debts or over-drafts.

(3) The Income Tax Collector to —oh anybody.

(4) Sir Henry Craik to the parent of a detenu.

(5) The Commander-in-Chief to Messrs. Sapru, Hussain Imam etc.

(6) Bhai Parmananda to Sir Mahomed Yaqub and 'vice-versa'.

(7) The Editor to persistent contributors of letters to the press.

Examples can be multiplied indefinitely. But the point is already proved.

* * * *

We really think that the word—"Dear"—should be banned from use altogether no matter where. For it is not only either meaningless or a perversion. It is worse.

It is one of the most dangerous of evils existing in the world. No word has been more gravely responsible for spoiling the mental and spiritual balance of man. It is a menace to man's peace. It is in fact Public Enemy No. 1

Oh Dear!

* * * *

"Juvenile delinquency is perhaps the most difficult of the problems created by the ever changing phase of modern society."

It's Bori Bundar Minor.

* * * *

"Why did you break your engagement to poor Tom?"

"Hush—he was getting too fat so I broke the engagement—when grief has slimmed him a bit, I shall take him back."

Adjournment Motion Defeated In Commons

Hoare Explains "True Function" Of Paramountcy And Federation

In the House of Commons Lord Hartington's adjournment motion was defeated by 270 votes to 40.

An outstanding feature of the proceedings was the eloquent speech of Sir Samuel Hoare who cleared some of the misunderstandings regarding Paramountcy and Federation.

Proceeding further, he said Paramountcy had no concern with the discussion of the Bill, and explained what it meant and how it affected constitutional matters.

LONDON, March 20.

Continuing the debate on Lord Hartington's adjournment motion, Sir Samuel Hoare said: "I come to the second point of the substance—the emphasis which the Princes lay on the position of their treaties and the question generally of the paramountcy. This is a question on which I believe there have been misunderstandings in various quarters. The three Princes claim in their communication that there must be a satisfactory settlement of the claims of paramountcy precedent to their accession. Some people seem to think this means we cannot proceed with the Bill until these schemes are settled. That is not a case of the Princes not being asked here how to accede. Parliament is rather passing the best Bill, if it can, and is taking into account as fully as it can, all the various interests of the British and Indian States, and Britain and all the Empire.

Doing Its Best

The Princes themselves always claim they could give no final answer with regard to the accession until the Bill was on the Statute Book and negotiations actually were started for their instruments of accession. Parliament is doing its best and was acting on the merits of all these different issues. When the Bill was passed the Princes will have to decide. If they accede, there will be a Federation. If they do not accede, there will not be a Federation.

Sir Samuel proceeded to refer to a quotation from one of his speeches made 3-1|2 years ago and declared that it would be found to have been made at the end of the second Round Table Conference when he was explaining the future procedure of the Government, and particularly that which Government decided

(Continued on page 11).

INCREASED CUSTOM DUTIES ON IRON AND STEEL

Britain Forced To Protect Home Industries

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Increased customs duties ranging from £2 to £4 per ton, or in some cases 33 1/3 per cent ad valorem whichever is greater on certain iron and steel products, including billets, bars, angles, girders, beams and rails, will be imposed from March 26.

The increase is on the recommendation of the Import Duties Advisory Committee who state that the imports of iron and steel which previously had progressively diminished rose last year by 41 per cent. compared with the previous year.—Reuter.

GRAND NATIONAL CALLOVER

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Following is the Grand National Callover:—

7/2 Goldenmiller (taken and offered) 15/2 Thomond (offered) 8/1 taken 9/1 Tapinois (taken and offered) 18/ 1Reallytrue (offered) 20/1 taken 20/1 Delaneige (taken and offered) 20/1 Reynoldstown (offered) 22/1 taken 20/1 Southernhero (offered). 25/1 Alexena (offered) 28/1 taken. 25/1 Castlejrwell and Brienzo 28/1 Royalransom (offered).

Beeby, trainer of Delaneige, stated that the horse is off feed. Unless it picks up quickly, it is a doubtful starter.

Lincolnshire Callover

The following is the Lincolnshire Callover:—

10/1 Commanderthird 13/1 Overcoat 100/6 Flamenco (taken and offered 100/6 Pepino, Llanarmon, Gayventure 18/1 Snooker 22/1 Circularsaw (offered) 25/1 Lostsoul (offered) 28/1 taken 28/1 Heavyweight (offered) 33/1 taken 33/1 Bendex (taken and offered). —Reuter's Special.

NO ALLOWANCE TO UNEMPLOYED

Elders Turn Down I. L. O. Draft Convention

NEW DELHI, March 21.

On the motion of Sir Fazli Hussain the Council of State passed the Bill amending the Aligarh Muslim University Act, enabling the university to fill the post of Pro-Vice Chancellor at times when it was found desirable.

Mr. Mitchell, Secretary for Industries and Labour, moved the bill for the regulation of hours of work in Automatic Sheet Glass Works on the lines of the measure adopted at the 18th Session of the International Labour Conference.

AWAIT TARIFF BOARD REPORT

Mr. P. N. Sapru moved an amendment that the matter be brought forward after publication of the Tariff Board Report on Glass industries in India. He enquired why the report submitted in 1932 had not even been published so far, with the result that the industry was suffering by Japanese Competition.

Mr. Mitchell assured that the report was still under the careful consideration of the Government and would be published as soon as possible. Mr. Sapru withdrew his amendment and Mr. Mitchell's original resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mitchell moved another resolution urging non-ratification of the Draft Convention ensuring benefit or allowances to Voluntarily Unemployed and urging the non-acceptance of the recommendation concerning Unemployment Insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 18th session.

ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS.

Mr. Sapru moved an amendment urging the Government to take such steps legislative or otherwise, for the relief of the unemployed as would lead to ratification of the Draft Convention and acceptance of the recommendation as soon as practicable. Mr. Sapru emphasised that such legislation was long overdue and that at least a modest beginning in protected organised industries must be made by introducing a scheme of Unemployment Insurance. He urged the House not to tackle the problem from the view point of pound, shilling and pence but from the wider view point of humanity. He suggested the launching of schemes for slum clearance, in urban areas which would provide employment for a number of years.

Mr. Hossain Imam and Mr. P C D Chari strongly supported Mr Sapru's motion.

GOVT. PLEAD INABILITY.

Mr. Mitchell replying contended that the conditions at present in India would not justify the ratifying of the convention. It would be impossible for the Government to create such industrial conditions as would make it easier for introducing an unemployment relief scheme but if those were created by the industries themselves then the Government would consider the possibility of taking suitable action.

Mr. Sapru's amendment was rejected by 26 votes to 8 and Mr. Mitchell's resolution was adopted without division.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday.—A.P.

70 YEAR OLD DUCHESS ON SAHARA AIR TRIP

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The Dutches of Bedford who is nearly 70 departed on an air trip across the Sahara to Central Africa and the Nigeria accompanied by the pilot, Flight Lieutenant Preston. Her ultimate destination is Khartoum and from there she will return to England.

300 FINED FOR HOLI REVELRIES

CALCUTTA, March. 21.

About 300 persons were arrested in connection with the Holi revelries in the streets of Calcutta yesterday and sentenced to fines ranging from one rupee to five rupees.—A. P.

FRENCHMAN'S RECORD FLIGHT

(Special Cable)

KHARTOUM, Mar. 21.

The Frenchman Maurice Finat and Paul Deforges have flown from Marseilles to Assouan in record the time of 27 hours. They were attempting the journey to Madagascar for which the record at present is 78 hours 45 minutes.

The aviators are using a small Parman machine with 135 horse-power British motor.

FRANCE MAY APPEAL TO LEAGUE

Eden To Consult Laval And Suvitch Before Berlin Visit

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The decision to send Capt. Anthony Eden to consult M. Laval and M. Suvitch has somewhat calmed apprehensions in French and Italian circles. It is learned that the French note to Britain on Sunday mooted the possibility of an appeal to the League or other measures against German conscription.

The fact that Britain has not replied but sent a note to Germany without prior discussion with France has caused irritation in France, and there was much plain-speaking at yesterday's discussion between British, French and Italian statesmen, both the latter strongly urging consultations prior to the Berlin visit.

After the visit to Berlin, Sir John Simon or Capt. A. Eden will possibly see Sgr. Mussolini. The French decision to appeal to Geneva is regarded in British Political circles as a matter of psychological expediency, though it is realised in London that the gravity of recent events would necessitate raising of the matter at Geneva sooner or later.

An appeal under a specific clause of the peace treaty is unlikely, and there is no idea of invoking sanctions under Article 16 of the Covenant.—Reuter.

FRANCE BACKS GOVERNMENT

PARIS, Mar. 20.

The Quai D'Orsay announces that the French note to Germany will be handed to-morrow and not published until then.

The Senate by 263 to 21 voted confidence in the Government.—Reuter.

FRANCE TO STRENGTHEN AIR FORCE

Supplementary Credit Of 1,600,000,000 Francs Demanded

PARIS, March 21.

The French Government is asking credits of 1,600,000,000 francs for the renovation and overhauling of the military and air arm, and the necessary bill will be introduced immediately according to the statement of the Air Minister, General Denain. Special attention will be paid to bombing planes.

This new credit is supplementary to the normal budget voted last November.—Reuter's Special.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF IBN SAUD

Yemen Does Not Believe That Criminals Were State Subjects

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SANAA (Yemen), March 20.

An official announcement issued by the Yemen Foreign Minister says, not being able to believe that the criminals who attempted to assassinate King Ibn Saud last week were Zeidis from Yemen as suggested, he instructed Syeid Abdulla Helvezir, ex-Governor of Hodeidah, now in Mecca, to put himself at the disposal of the Saudi-Arabian Government for purposes of inquiry into the circumstances.

The announcement also expresses the deepest horror at the dastardly attempt.

INDIAN DELEGATION INTERVIEWS HOARE

LONDON, March 21.

The Indian Delegation from Burma interviewed Sir Samuel Hoare in respect of Indian grievances under the Burma constitution. It is understood that the Delegation received a patient hearing, and was assured of careful consideration of its views —Reuter's Special.

ELECTION RIOT IN AUSTRIA

BUDAPEST, Mar. 20.

Eleven were killed in an election riot at Endrod. The crowd inflamed by rumours got out of hand, and the military reinforcements summoned opened fire.—Reuter.

T. A. K. Sherwani Fights For Life

But Doctors Give Up Hope Of Leader's Recovery

NEW DELHI, March 21.

At quarter to eight, Mr. Sherwani, to the surprise of even the Doctors, was still holding on and struggling for life with the utmost agony. The doctors left his house at 11 in the morning considering his condition to be hopeless, but even now he is gasping for breath. Improvement is considered utterly impossible, and it is his very robust health that is warding off the inevitable. It is, certain, that he may leave this earth at any moment.

PATHETIC SCENE.

Mr. Sherwani's wife, his daughter—a child—and his youngest brother, arrived from Aligarh at 5 this afternoon, and the scene was most pathetic.

After the Assembly rose at 6 p.m. after voting on the adjournment motion, Sir Abdur Rahim and all the Assembly members arrived at Sherwani's place to see their dying colleague. He is now 53 years only.

AILING FOR A MONTH.

For more than a month Mr. Sherwani has been suffering from acute ear ailments, which aggravated since he last spoke in the Assembly on the Congress resolution on the banning of the Red Shirts organisation. He occasionally was having temperature, which ultimately confined him to bed. He became slightly better and was able to go to the Assembly for voting when the supplies to the Executive Council were threatened to be refused.

UNCONSCIOUS.

On the Id Day he felt much better and was able to go out in his car, but the next day he became ill again and his condition suddenly became worse two days ago, and definitely bad last evening. Since then he continues to be unconscious. Doctors opine that the attack of suppressed meningitis, which generally proves fatal, was undermining his vitality, and the worst of it is that the attack proved to be salal instead of local, thus rendering operation of the brain ineffectual.—United Press.

T. A. K. SHERWANI

DOCTORS ABANDON ALL HOPES

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani's condition is very grave. Doctors do not hold hope for his recovery. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and leading members of the Congress and Independent Parties and other members of the Assembly visited Mr. Sherwani's house this morning and stayed there for a long time.

A "United Press" telegram from Delhi says:

The condition of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, M. L. A., who has been ill for some days past became critical two days ago and he is now on the point of passing away.

Drs. Ansari and Deshmukh who are attending on him have given him up for lost.

He is suffering from an attack of meningitis.

WHITE STAR LINE WINDING UP

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 21.

The decision of the White Star Line, Ltd., to present a petition for compulsory winding up of the Company is the outcome of the adjourned extraordinary general meeting to-day. The Chairman said proxies sufficed to force through a voluntary liquidation but the Board will fall in with the desire of the majority of shareholders. Speaking unofficially he thought that the shareholders will not receive more than six pence in the pound under the Royal Mail guarantee.

ANTI-AWARD DEPUTATION DELAYED

BENARES, March 21.

The Associated Press understands that as it has not been possible to arrange passage by the steamer sailing on March 26, the Anti-Communal Award Deputation will sail by the next steamer, early in April.—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Lady Brabourne opened the Infant Welfare Centre Building at Gholvad on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Golf Gymkhana at the Willingdon Sports Club on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Rotary Club at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Thursday.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Incorporated under the Reserve Bank of India Act, (II of 1934)

CAPITAL..... Rs. 5,00,00,000

Divided into 5,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100/- each

ISSUED AT Rs. 100/- PER SHARE.

UNDER THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE PROSPECTUS

UNDER section 47 of the Act the cumulative dividend on the shares has been fixed by the Governor-General-in-Council at 3-1/2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Applications for shares will be received FROM THE 22nd MARCH, 1935, TO THE 25th MARCH, 1935.

APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE MADE ON THE PRESCRIBED PRINTED FORM AND MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE FULL PURCHASE PRICE OF THE SHARES APPLIED FOR.

Applications will be received at any Local Head Office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India, at a Government Treasury or at any Head Post Office in India.

Copies of the Prospectus (with application form attached) can be had at any of these offices.

Announcement

The Bombay Main Office of THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

is open for business today in its new premises at the corner of Sir Pherozesha Mehta Road and Hornby Road, in the Bombay Mutual Building.

Clients and friends are cordially invited to inspect the new premises.

Founded in 1812

Craik Quotes Past History In Defence Of Karachi Firing

SIND MEMBERS RETORT THERE'S NO COMMUNAL BITTERNESS IN PROVINCE

(Continued from page 1.)

prove of this motion, for whichever Government, whether it was the present one or their own national Government, the Executive must take prompt action in such emergencies. But his objection was to the Government having given a feeling of encouragement to the misguided supporters of Abdul Quayum when they agreed to receive a deputation of some Members of the House pleading for mercy.

Mr. P. Ghaznavi, interrupting, asked whether the Sikhs did not go for mercy to Bhagat Singh.

Sardar Sant Singh denied the truth of this statement. He recalled that when the body of Abdul Rashid, murderer of Swami Shradhanand, was taken in procession in Delhi in November 1927, there was looting and injuries were caused to several people. Sardar Sant Singh reiterated his views about the Home Member receiving a deputation of certain Muslim Members of the House over Abdul Qayum's execution.

Sir Henry Craik intervened with an explanation (imperfectly heard in the Press Gallery) that he was bound as a matter of courtesy to receive any deputation.

Sardar Sant Singh concluded by saying that he would not be a party to the motion unless it was proved that the firing was excessive.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah said that the information he received showed that there was indiscriminate firing. The fact that 47 rounds were fired at a time without waiting to see the effect of the first few rounds itself showed that there was excessive firing.

HOME MEMBER'S SPEECH

Sir Henry Craik agreed that it was a natural feeling to discuss the question at the earliest possible date after the occurrence, but from the point of view of the availability of fuller details and a more dispassionate judgment, he would have preferred a later day for the discussion. Mr. Gauba had asked why the local leaders were not consulted. The fact that the body was handed over to the relatives with their consent and it was against their wishes and by using force that the body was exhumed and taken in procession towards the city.

Sir Henry Craik then read out the telegrams received from the District Magistrate on Tuesday and yesterday (quoted in full by Mr. Hallett, Home Secretary, in the Council of State) and also a message received to-day. According to the latest report the rioters had no intention of burying the body inside the city, but their sole object was to inflame feelings against the Hindus. A roaring crowd stoned two Honorary Magistrates and one rioter actually seized a soldier's rifle. Soldiers fired just when absolutely required. According to the report of the military authorities the mob, estimated at ten thousand, rushed on the troops with slogans and it was in self-defence and to avoid being overwhelmed, that firing was resorted to. The total numbers of rounds fired was 47 by 30 soldiers. The mob knew perfectly well that there would be firing and could have dispersed, but they did not.

Troops did not fire in the air as that would be contrary to military instructions. Though some loose ends of the picture required to be cleared up, the fact was clear that no officer or Agent of the Government failed in his duty or exceeded his duty. There was no ground whatsoever for censure of the Government or conduct of any officer engaged in this unfortunate occurrence. All Government officers, Civil and Military, hated the use of force, but the officers in Karachi were faced with a situation of greatest gravity. Reference had been made to the case of Ilamuddin (murderer of Rajpal of Lahore) and how in his case the body was disposed of.

THE PRECEDENTS.

Sir Henry Craik reminded the House that he was himself the Commissioner of the Lahore Division and was present throughout the whole of those proceedings. He affirmed that there was not the slightest analogy between that and what had happened at Karachi, for, at Lahore, Ilamuddin's body was handed over to the relatives, who took it to the burial ground a short distance away, and there was no question of procession. As for what had happened in Delhi in November 1927 in the case of the murderer of Swami Shradhanand, his body was given to his relatives on receiving a written undertaking to abide by certain conditions and they took the body to the cemetry but the mob collected, broke through the police, captured the body and went in procession to the city and in the short space of less than one hour 62 Hindus were wounded and two were killed and 51 shops were looted and property valued at Rs. 10,000 stolen. This would have been the result in Karachi in a worse form and there might have been a trail of blood, arson and loot. Sir Henry Craik asked the House to reflect on these facts most carefully and he contended that on the facts he had given, the House would be unjustified in censuring the Government or any officer for what had happened at Karachi.

Mr. Jinnah contended that the Civil authorities mismanaged the business. It was not enough for the Home Member to say that the duty was irksome to Civil and Military Officers. The question was that the Government had failed in their duty. (Sir Henry Craik:—What do you know about it). Mr. Jinnah:—"I know more than you do." The President: "The speakers should address the Chairs" Mr. Jinnah said that the Government should know from their past experience of Delhi and the Punjab and from the fact that the District Magistrate had served a notice on the people on the second March that the situation was grave. Mr. Jinnah asked what steps were taken by the Government to prevent the collection of twenty thousands people. (Hear Hear). Prevention was certainly better than cure. The official statement admitted that the body was delivered two miles outside the City. No crowd was waiting there. What steps then, did the Government take to prevent the collection of a crowd? "Knowing the enormous excitement, would you not expect a competent authority to so arrange that no more than a hundred people collected?

Voice: How could that be done?

Mr. Jinnah:—Even a person with the meanest intelligence would know that if you allow these people to collect, when people are excited, there can be only one consequence and the Home Member has himself admitted that he did not allow a crowd to take a body through the city of Lahore. I ask, in the name of humanity, in the name of civilized Government and in the name of Justice (Mr. A. K. Fazal Haq:—All absent) that you should appoint an independent Commission of Enquiry if you want us to respect the Government and have confidence in you. I don't say a British Officer would open fire upon helpless people wantonly, but there might have been an error of judgment. An enquiry will be a guide for the future as well.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that certainly innocent people had been shot, and the House was entitled, in the name of Humanity and efficient administration, to know whether or not this firing was preventible. The Government of India too knew of the situation in Karachi as the Governor-General had disallowed a motion for adjournment in the Assembly. He had not heard anything in the statement showing that the graveyard was guarded. (Sir Henry Craik: There was a police guard).

"GROSS NEGLIGENCE."

Mr. Desai:—Then it was guarded in a manner which resulted in what has occurred. It is a case of gross negligence. Mr. Jinnah: (Criminal Negligence). Mr. Desai said: It was no use now discussing what might have been done. His view was that the body of the accused should not have been handed over to the relatives. The authorities had in the past disposed of bodies in the manner they thought best whenever they apprehended a danger to peace. In this case the District authorities knew of the situation. The Home Member had not told them how it happened that the Military arrived on the scene and the suggestion that the Military fired in self-defence indicated clearly that no warning was given. Mr. Desai appealed to reason by asking for an enquiry. Whenever lives were involved an enquiry would be demanded by the public and without it no public would be satisfied.

GOOD RELATIONS.

Mr. Abdula Haroon read out a telegram from representative leaders of Karachi conveying a resolution passed at a large public meeting requesting the Government to institute an impartial enquiry over the occurrence. The speaker, from his personal knowledge of the local conditions could testify that the relations between the Muslims and the Hindus of Sind for the last ten or fifteen or more years were very cordial. This fact was further proved by the prompt help rendered by the Hindus to the wounded. He hoped that the Government would consent to an enquiry.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai affirmed that the deplorable incident in Karachi had as its background, and was stirred by, outer elements. From his knowledge of Sind he could assert that the relations between the Hindus and Sind Muslims were most cordial and further proof of it was in the behaviour of the Hindus during the Tuesday riot. Mr. Navalrai related the history of the case and said that when Nathuram was convicted and sentenced to undergo eighteen months' imprisonment in Hyderabad not even a single Hindu came forward to help him or raise funds to defend him. Again when Nathuram appealed in the Karachi court, he did it of his own accord.

Abdul Qayum, an outsider belonging to the Hazara District came to Karachi and killed Nathuram in a cold blooded manner and in open court.

Mr. Jinnah:—"The question was not one of merits of the case but whether the Government had taken the necessary preventive measures and whether the firing was the minimum necessary."

Mr. Navalrai, proceeding pointed out that the barrister from outside who defended Abdul Qayum declared in open court that Abdul Qayum was martyr and the speaker had no doubt that this had incensed the people. Subsequently again on the initiative of outside Muslims funds were collected in which Sindhi Muslims did not join.

NAVALRAI'S JUSTIFICATION.

Referring to that actual occurrence Mr. Navalrai laid stress on the fact that the authorities had previously intimated the relatives of Abdul Qayum, who shortly after execution saw the body of the deceased and accompanied it to the graveyard where they said their prayers. They never wanted that the deceased's body should be taken in procession through the streets of Karachi. If such a procession had been allowed there would have been a conflagration. Meantime an uncontrollable crowd had collected and it would have been impossible for the Government to have changed at such short notice their original intention and allowed the body to be taken in procession simply because the mob demanded it. Placed in such circumstances the Government could have done nothing better.

LEAST GOVT. COULD DO.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that even conceding that the local authorities and the military acted in self-defence and to the best of their judgment during the grave situation, the fact remained that a large number of the people were killed and injured which alone demanded an enquiry. According to the Home Member's own admission the information he had, admitted of loopholes and was incomplete. The least the Government could do was to agree to an enquiry. It was inconceivable that on such a serious occasion only thirty military men were detailed on duty.

Sir Henry Craik: "I said thirty men participated in the firing and three companies were present in Karachi."

Mr. Jinnah: "Am I to understand that thirty men fired in self-defence while three companies stood behind?"

Sir Cowasji: "What is the number of men in the three companies and where were they?"

Mr. Tottenham: "About three to 400 men."

Sir Cowasji maintained that 300 men on such a grave occasion were insufficient. Proceeding Sir Cowasji pointed out that Mr. Gauba, had some time back heard from friends in Karachi that the tension in Karachi was getting acute and he wanted to discuss matter in the Assembly and suggest suitable measures to avert the calamity but unfortunately the motion was disallowed.

Mr. Aney enquired if the local Muslim leaders in Karachi knew that there would be a riot and if so what action they did take on their part.

Mr. Jinnah intervening stressed that no responsible Muslim had anything to do with the incident, much less did they encourage it.

Sardar Sant Singh: "May I know with what object certain Muslim members saw the Home Member."

Sir Cowasji concluded with an appeal for a Committee of Enquiry.

MOTION CARRIED.

At quarter to six closure was applied and accepted.

Sir Henry Craik wanted to speak but the President asked if Mr. Gauba wanted to reply and he replied in the negative. The President then put the motion to vote. The House divided and the motion was carried by 67 votes to 52. Mr. Aney remained neutral. Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt voted for the motion. Messrs. Lalchand Navalrai, Sardar Sant Singh, Bhai Parmanand, and Mr. Bajoria voted against the motion.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

PATRIOT-MONK OF INDIA

Indore Tributes To Swami Vivekananda

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, March 19.

Fervid and numerous were the tributes paid to the late Swami Vivekananda at a meeting held, under the auspices of the Vedanta Society, Indore, to celebrate the 73rd Birthday Anniversary of the Swami.

Referring to the teachings of the Swami, one of the speakers at the meeting said that "service and sacrifice" were the carinal principles which would lead India to her destined goal.

Continuing the speaker reminded the audience of what the Swami has to say to an American audience of India's crying need which is "Bread".

Service to the poor, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked constituted the main essentials of the Swami's teachings. By reason of his having preached a Universal Religion, the Swami is rightly regarded throughout the world as the "Patriot-Monk" of India added the speaker.

APPOINT A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

Bombay Muslims' Demand

A public meeting of Mussalmans attended by nearly four thousand persons, was held on Thursday night at Chotta Kabrastan under the presidency of Maulana Irfan when resolutions were passed condemning the firing in Karachi, demanding a Commission of Enquiry and urging that those that may be found guilty, as a result of the enquiry be severely dealt with. Among the speakers were Messrs. Fateh Mahomed Munshi, Kutbuddin Siddiqui and Hakim Shamshul Islam. Elaborate police arrangements were made but everything passed off peacefully.

BENGAL BAN ON LABOUR

They Carry On Subversive Propaganda, Says Sir H. Craik

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Sir Henry Craik answering a short-notice question put by Pundit Nilakanta Das regarding the banning of certain labour and other organisations in Bengal, said that these organisations were of a revolutionary character and advocated the programme and methods of the Communist International and the Communist party of India. Their true character was displayed on March 10, when they staged a protest against the ban and the leaders made violent speeches of an uncompromising and militant Communist character.

The Local Government was in no way attacking genuine labour Unions, but only such as utilised the cloak of Labour for spreading subversive propaganda of a Communist type and were led by Communists, many of whom had already been convicted. Government were willing to consider the lifting of the ban from associations which would abandon such propaganda and eliminate Communist personnel.

Of 13 associations declared unlawful in Bengal, only three were registered Trade Unions and there were 52 other registered Trade Unions operating in Bengal. Persons arrested had been released. Whether any prosecution would be instituted against them was a matter for the Local Government.—A.P.

AMRITSAR CONDEMNS KARACHI TRAGEDY

AMRITSAR, March 21.

Mr. Sadiq Hasan, President, Anjuman Islamia, Amritsar wires:

I strongly condemn the Karachi tragedy. It is the duty of the Government to take serious action against officials concerned. Muslims throughout India should render adequate relief to the sufferers.

Provincial Councils

NOT ENOUGH WORK FOR EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

Bengal Council Discusses Token Cut Motions

CALCUTTA, March 21.

The Bengal Legislative Council to-day discussed two token cut motions on the demand under the head "General Administration," raising debates on the size of the Executive Council and the restoration of the salary cut.

Mr. N. K. Basu, the Leader of the Opposition, emphasised that there was not enough work for four Executive Councillors and the Government could easily reduce their number.

Mr. R. N. Reid, the Home Member, replying said that the times had changed and work had increased and the analogy of Bombay did not apply to Bengal whose population numbered more than 50 millions.

Both motions were lost.—A. P.

GOVT. NOTICES AND NEWSPAPERS

Frontier Home Member On Importance Of Circulation

PESHAWAR CITY, Mar. 21.

In the Legislative Council replying to a question of Khan Habibullah Khan, Member of the Independent Party the Hon. Mr. Cunningham, Home Member, stated that Government keeps in view the extent of the circulation of the newspapers, amongst other things, while sending the Government notices and advertisements for publication. The "Frontier Advocate", (Vernacular) Peshawar in spite of its largest circulation in the North West Frontier Provinces has not yet been brought on the approved list for sending the Government notices and advertisements. The paper was on the approved list but has ceased to be so, because of the nature of certain articles published in it.—United Press.

SEC. 144 AT PANIPAT

Adjournment Motion May Be Moved In Punjab Council

NEW DELHI, March 21.

News has been received here from Panipath that as a protest against the District Authorities' promulgation of Section 144 in connection with the Holi festival, banning all processions, the Hindus altogether abandoned all festive celebrations. They have wired to the local Government for intervention. Complete peace prevails everywhere. Precaution has been taken in view of the strained communal feeling.

It is understood that an adjournment motion will be moved in the Punjab Legislative Council in this connection. The Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha has proceeded to Panipati to make personal enquiries.—United Press.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS

Minister Replies To Criticisms Of Policy

MADRAS, Mar. 21.

Replying to criticism of the Government's educational policy during the budget debate, the Minister announced that the Government had withdrawn the order cancelling the half fee concessions to students belonging to the Moslem and backward communities as a result of representations made. Referring to the protest against frequent changes of text books, the Minister said that the Government had quite recently issued an order directing the authorities that text books should be changed only once in five years.

The revision of the scale of pay of teachers, he added, would receive the Government's careful consideration. Though an adequate amount was not provided for elementary education in the the current budget, he assured the House that no effort would be lacking on the part of the Government to find more money for elementary education.—A.P.

Two Dozen Persons Injured In Gas Lamp Explosion

LUCKNOW, Mar. 21.

Considerable commotion was caused last night at Bhadwan, a small village lying on the southern outskirts of the city, when a gas lamp exploded violently when revelries inconnection with the Holi Festival were in full swing. It is stated that about 2 dozen people were injured five of them receiving serious burns. The injured were removed to the hospital where, it is understood, they are progressing satisfactorily.—A.P.

FINANCE BILL ATTACKED

(Continued from page 1).

ployed who should be told that after five years of such work they must create their own livelihood in the villages. Finally Mr. Satyamurti declared that the Congress stood for the protective policy laid down by the Fiscal Commission and for nationalisation of the key industries.

WARNING TO GOVT.

Referring to the Federation he said that the British Indian people would have nothing to do with a constitution hatched in London between the British Government and the Indian Princes without consulting British Indian opinion and ended by warning to Government that if it did not grasp the hand of peace and friendship extended by the Congress the time might come when India would have red revolution.

BOARD FOR VILLAGES.

Nawab Sir Mehr Shah said that the Finance Bill was an occasion when people should talk with a sense of responsibility and not indulge in acrobatics like the proposal that all taxation be abolished and prosperity be increased. He spoke for a constituency which supplied the Army, and whose achievements in war had won political freedom for India. He, therefore, felt a special responsibility to express their views. Government had hitherto treated villages as step-children and he, therefore, welcomed the grant of one crore for rural uplift. But this should be a first step in that direction. Sir Mehr Shah suggested that an All-India Advisory Committee be established to spend this money, and the president of the Committee be Mahatma Gandhi and the Secretary, Mr. Brayne of the Punjab.

PLEA FOR GOODWILL.

He wanted both Government and the Congress to join hands to work for the poor and hoped that Congress would show goodwill by participating in the Silver Jubilee celebrations and otherwise participating in social life. The prestige of neither side would suffer by such co-operation in a good cause. Finally the speaker pleaded on behalf of his constituency that both the Government of India and the Punjab Government should appoint officials to investigate the damage caused by the salt range. He urged that the wheat import duty be kept at two rupees and that the price of the post-card be reduced to two pice.

LOW COST AND HIGH SALARIES.

Sir D'Arcy Lindsay suggested the appointment of a Committee to examine and report on the incidence of taxation and to make a clear examination into the present day cost of living as compared with ten years ago. This was necessary as, despite talks of cost of living having gone down, there was no reduction in expenditure on salaries. He wanted the Broadcasting Station to be built in Delhi to be such that advantage from it may accrue throughout India. He suggested that broadcasting in rural areas should be developed. He asked why money should not be spent for examining the mineral qualities of springs in certain parts of the country with a view to India claiming her own hydro-Spas. He had no objection to Government giving financial assistance to those private industrial enterprises which showed genuine signs of success.

ABOLISH SALT DUTY.

Mr. Sheodas Daga speaking in Hindustani, gave instances in which he said the irrigation service had not proved beneficial to the people and money had been utilised for the payment of salaries to Englishmen. If the Government really believed in helping the rural classes they should abolish the salt duty and reduce the postal rates.

Mr. Ramanarayan Singh commenced his speech and had not spoken for two minutes when the Adjournment motion of Mr. Gauba on the Karachi Firing was taken up.

LAND REVENUE POLICY CRITICISED

N. W. F. P. Council Votes Budget Demand

PESHAWAR, Mar. 21.

The N.W.F.P. Council commenced voting on Budget demands today. The Finance Member moved for a grant of Rs. 2,32,000 in respect of Land Revenue.

Malik Khuda Baksh on behalf of the Independents moved a token cut of Rs. 5 to bring to the Government's notice their failure to take effective measure for uplift of zamindars and afford them sufficient relief from the heavy burden of land revenue.

Several members participated in the debate and urged the revision of the revenue system.

DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Rai Bahadur Ishar Das suggested the raising of a Development Loan to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists.

Replying to the debate the Finance Member deplored that nearly all the speakers indulged in destructive criticism which did not help the Government.

The cut motion was defeated by 22 votes to 11 and the demand was passed.

Sir Abdul Qayam Khan then moved the Excise Demand.

Malik Khuda Baksh on behalf of the Independents, moved a token cut of Rs. 5 to discuss the "want of any definite Government policy" to regulate the working of the Excise Department and the consumption of intoxicants to secure total prohibition. The debate had not concluded when the Council adjourned.—A.P.

OFFICIAL STORY OF KARACHI FIRING

(Continued from page 1.)

Sussex Regiment who were accompanied by the District Magistrate and the City Magistrate. The police were overwhelmed without firing. The soldiers fired in defence to stop the crowd. The range at a dense mob which was due to the fact that the soldiers were obliged to fire at the closest range a dense mob which was rushing on them. Minimum force was used in the situation which endangered the whole city. If rioters had broken through the cordon, reinforcements from the unruly elements inside the city would have involved widespread looting and attacks on the Hindu population and general chaos.

The revised list of casualties was 35 dead, 67 suffering from major injuries and 33 from minor injuries. Immediate arrangements were made for the removal of all casualties to the Civil Hospital but the initial removal was hindered by the crowds stoning lorry drivers. Everything possible was done for the wounded. The body of Abdul Qayum was reinferred by a section of the crowd in the original place at 3 p.m. City life was returning to normal.

Mr. Hallett regretted that he had no further information at present.

Opportunity Missed

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SILKS
CARPETS
CURIOS

VISIT TO-DAY

Will Seldom Repeat
Believe it or not but it is true.
POHOOMULL'S
Grand Reduction Offer
is a rare chance to purchasers
A REDUCTION OF
25% TO 50%
On the most valuable articles is not a small gain. Let Your Morning or Evening stroll at Palva achieve the
BEST BARGAIN
Hardly few days left to your disposal.

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NEELA
THEIR
MAIDEN MUSKAL TALKIE
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will entertain you
at
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
from
NEXT SATURDAY
(23rd March '35)

Ask only KARNIK'S for MALARIA

A TABLESPOONFUL of CONDY'S to each quart of water . . . and Oh! What joy for tired and tortured feet. Blessed relief! The pain goes like magic . . . the burning disappears . . . then comes coolness to the feet, and invigoration to the muscles—through the marvellous bracing effect of the active oxygen in Condy's.

CONDY'S FLUID

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents:—WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay; INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, Manhar Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay; and FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

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WHITE LEPROSY
GUARANTEED CURE.
Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi. "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

G 7 SPECIFIC
This invaluable, scientifically tested medicine relieves the pain of urinary disease within two doses. Amazing results have been worked on the most obstinate and chronic cases.
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Price Re. 1 only.
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MATUNGA REFORMATORY

Lord Brabourne distributing the prizes (right) His Excellency arriving to preside over the function on Wednesday at the David Sassoon Reformatory.

Governor Praises Progress Of David Sassoon Reformatory

Suggests Institution's Name Should Be Changed To "Industrial School"

His Excellency Lord Brabourne presided over the Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Reformatory on Wednesday evening.

Mr. R. K. Innes, Chairman, in the course of his speech said:—

"The number of boys transferred to our care during the year was 92, and 58 per cent. was committed as "destitutes" under the Children Act. The majority were sent from the Children's Home at Umerkhadi.

"The actual cost to Government per head was Rs. 159, the lowest figure recorded since Government's assumption of responsibility."

"The range of training in our workshops", the Chairman went on, "has been a cause of concern during the year, and the Motor Mechanics Training Section has been discontinued."

Mr. Innes then referred to the retirement on account of ill-health of Mr H. H. Sawyer who was a member of the Committee for 15 years and Chairman for three periods.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor, in his speech delivered after the distribution of prizes, observed:—

"The interest shown in Bombay in the problems of child welfare shows, no signs of flagging.

"I have listened with much interest to the report which Mr. Innes has read and am gratified to know that your institution has not only had a year of excellent progress which has included the introduction of several useful innovations, but is also keeping steadily before it the best means of facing the problems to which I have referred and of keeping abreast with the most modern ideas on the subject.

"Public interest will no doubt be concentrated on that portion of Mr. Innes' report in which he refers to the progress which has been made in dealing with the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry to which I have referred. I understand him to suggest that, though much has already been done, there are certain matters in which he would wish the pace to be a little more rapid.

PROBATION SYSTEM.

"I agree with him when he implies that much of our future progress will depend on how far we are able to develop the probation system, by which I understand him to mean the system of release on licence, and that on this depends the extent to which we can relieve the pressure on institutional accommodation, and thus make further headway in dealing with the large number of child cases which we are still unable to touch. I would, however, point out that we are already taking steps in this direction and have under preparation legislation for the introduction of a Probation of Offenders Bill and for the necessary amendments of the Children Act. Even during the last year the system of probation in Bombay City has been considerably extended and there are now about thirty supervisors or probation workers at Umarkhadi.

BECOMING DEAD LETTER.

"Before I conclude I would mention one more matter to which I believe an allusion was made in one of my predecessor's speeches on these occasions. One of the gratifying developments to which the Committee of Inquiry into the care of Destitute Children and Young Offenders drew attention was that the Reformatory Act is gradually becoming a dead letter in view of the different attitude now adopted towards the question of juvenile delinquency as represented in the Children's Act. The practical results of more beneficent legislation have been even more clearly shown in the case of this institution, for I understand that the admissions are now mainly destitutes as opposed to delinquents. I therefore think the time has come to adopt the proposal of that Committee to change its name. I have reason to believe that this is a change which would have the approval of your Managing Committee, and I feel sure it would be welcomed by those who have been connected with it in the past and its many other well-wishers. If you will allow me to go further and suggest the new name I think that the "David Sassoon Industrial School' would retain all the valued traditions of the institution without drawing attention to the aspect which we desire to eliminate from modern ideas of penology."

With a vote of thanks to the Chair proposed by Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, the function terminated.

ANTI-ARAB PROPAGANDA?

Change Of Labour Conditions In Palestine

Mr. Joseph M. Levy writes from Palestine as follows:

At the annual convention of the Palestine Jewish Farmers Federation, which was held here during the week, Moshe Smilansky, veteran farmer, economist, poet writer and journalist shocked the assembled gathering when in his opening address as president he announced that in the present circumstances in Palestine Jewish farmers and colonists should employ Jewish labour only.

This was a great surprise because Mr. Smilansky has been well-known for more than forty years as advocating the employment of at least 30 per cent. Arabs as farm hands on Jewish farms. Many times in the past ten years he has been attacked, criticized and even insulted by advocates of 100 per cent Jewish labor for his views in regard to the employment of Arabs by Jews.

But Mr. Smilansky explained the reasons for his sudden change of views. Because of the prosperity that Palestine is now enjoying, there is a great building boom in the cities and Jewish as well as Arab labour all flock to the cities, where it can earn higher wages than are paid for agricultural work. This has created a shortage of farm hands and has caused an influx into Palestine of nomadic Arabs from the neighbouring Syria, Transjordan and Egypt.

NO LOVE FOR SOIL

Mr. Smilansky contends that these nomad Arabs not only have no love for the soil but, what is more, do not understand the value of the care required for the orange tree. Such farm hands, he declares, are detrimental to the citrus industry and may bring serious consequences to Palestine's oranges and grapefruit, which to-day are the basis of the country's wealth.

"There are thousands of Jewish farmers in Bukowina, Bessarabia, Poland and other countries in Eastern Europe who love the soil and who are longing to come to work the soil of Palestine but to whom the Jewish Agency, which is now controlled by the Palestine Jewish Labour Federation, has refused to grant immigration certificates because these good farmers may disagree with the policy of the Labour Federation," Mr. Smilansky said.

"This situation was brought to the notice of the Palestine Government, and thanks to the persistent work of the Jewish Farmers Federation executive, four hundred certificates for Jewish farmers have been obtained. Although this number is small I am satisfied that the ice is broken and that we shall in future receive certificates for much larger numbers".

Strong indignation was expressed at the British Government's attitude toward Palestine's citrus industry. While to all intents and purposes Palestine is a British crown colony, it has the legal status of a mandated territory, and is therefore not entitled to imperial preferenrce.—"New York Times".

LABOUR RIGHTS IN KARACHI RESOLUTION

Need For Further Clarification Of Position

The Office hall of the Dadar District Congress Committee was full, when Sjt. Charles Mascarenhas explained the resolution on Fundamental Rights passed at the Karachi Congress. At the outset he stressed upon the necessity of making a scientific study of the evolution of the Congress, its character and composition and its present policy and programme. The correct understanding of its role in the national emancipation of the country alone would save the Congress from disintegration. The need for developing it as a platform of freedom's struggle in the country could not be overestimated and every effort should be directed to that end.

With the Karachi Congress, continued the speaker, begin the clarification of the issues involved in and the implication of the struggle for freedom. Having declared Independence as the goal at Lahore, the Congress sat down to the task of defining what it meant by Independence. For years the term "Swaraj" was kept delightfully vague and was capable of interpretation ranging from rank liberalism to utopian romanticism.

NO "VAGUE SOMETHING"

The struggle for Independence could not advance without defining what was meant by Indepedence. The struggle of the masses was not a struggle for a vague "something", but it was for material alterations in their unbearable conditions of life. This was to be expressed in concrete demand which could make up the picture of Swaraj in the minds of those who were fighting for it. The need was keenly felt and on the pressure of the left wing, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru prepared the resolution which, after sufficient modification at the hands of Gandhiji, appeared as the Fundamental Rights Resolution.

For the first time the Congress defined Swaraj. It admitted that "in order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include the real economic freedom of the starving masses."

A STEP FORWARD

"The Karachi resolution should not be regarded as the final picture of "Swaraj" as it will be. It must be regarded as a striving towards the expression of sentiments which are agitating in the minds of the Congressmen. The resolution cannot be judged from the point of view of Socialism, because it is not Socialism that Congress means by 'economic freedom'. It is not at the same time a clear formulation of the platform of national democratic struggle. As a tendency it is a step forward and is the beginning of a new process of evolution which has ushered in a new period of doubt and heartsearching resulting in constructive thought on radical lines all over the country.

The resolution has set forth the fundamental rights of the citizens under "Swaraj". Their rights have been very elaborately formulated and will be the basic principles on which the elementary rights and liberties of the people will be defied in the future. These democratic rights, many of which are already enjoyed in most of the advanced countries of the world, are to-day denied to the Indian people because of the foreign domination.

FUTURE ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Regarding Labour, the Karachi resolution does not set forth anything specially. The formulation that "economic life must conform to the principles of justice, to the end that it may secure a decent standard of living," is vague. The basic principles on which economic life will be organised in the future have not been enunciated. The future economic system will depend on the nature of the historical forces in the country. The Congress should define it clearly as a first step towards the intensification of the struggle. The clear formulation of the economic relations in future society alone will rouse up the masses and draw them in the struggle for freedom.

The guarantee of a standard of living has been stated by the Karachi resolution. "The state shall safeguard the interests of the workers and secure for them by suitable legislation and by other ways, a living wage, healthy conditions of work, limited hours of labour, protection against economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment." To make this clause more tangible, the Congress should mention the minimum wage at Rs. 30 per month, the hours of work at 8 per day, with 40 hours' week, and unemployment insurance at Rs. 15 per month. When the meaning of Swaraj has been concretely defined by Congress, the workers will be able to judge whether they have attained Swaraj by a change in their material conditions.

In addition to the demands mentioned by the Congress in the Karachi resolution the following demands are the minimum necessities even slightly to improve their standard of living.

1. Right to form Unions, right to strike and picket;
2. Recognition of Unions by the State and the private employers;
3. Equal wages for equal work;
4. One month's leave every year with full pay to all workers and two months' leave with full pay to women workers during maternity;
5. Weekly payment of wages whenever demanded.

With the discussion of the Labour clause of the Karachi resolution the discourse was closed.

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An ideal FOOD for growing children
Made with the Famous
COW & GATE MILK FOOD
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TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES! ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER FORTY!

Keep your Arteries Young!
Your Blood Pressure Down!
Many people blame the extreme Indian climate for their loss of vitality, for premature ageing and for a general feeling of lassitude. Especially in men and women over forty, these conditions are aggravated by shortness of breath and a heart which "thumps" all too readily. The climate is not responsible. The frequent cause is hardening of the arteries with high blood-pressure.
Such a condition impairs your enjoyment of life and is a serious handicap to efficiency. It is one of the most common causes of premature old age.
"Phyllosan," prepared under the direction of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, restores the elasticity of the arteries and corrects the blood-pressure. Breathlessness and dizziness disappear, and all physical and vital forces are increased, irrespective of age.
Just two tablets three times a day, before meals. Take them regularly and the results will astonish and gratify you. "Phyllosan" is a pure vegetable product, free from animal fats and all deleterious chemicals—it is perfectly harmless in any dose.
Start taking
'PHYLLOSAN'
(Pronounced FIL-O-SAN) Regd.
TO-DAY!

To revitalize your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves, and increase all your Physical and Vital Forces—irrespective of age.
Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.
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Issued by Natural Chemicals, Ltd.

INIQUITIES OF INDIANISATION

(Continued from page 6.)

indeed to create jigsaw puzzles out of very simple propositions. We do not think it to be at all difficult,—much less impossible,—for the different provinces of India to be properly represented in an army whose strength is roughly 150,000, (leaving aside the British units of course.) Yet what are the actual facts?—The one province of the Punjab alone contributes 86,000 men out of a total of 158,200. (The figures are from the Simon Commission's Report). Next comes the United Provinces with 16,500. Rajputana and Bombay are at a par with 7,000 men each. Three-fourths of the army is thus accounted for by four provinces (of which the Punjab has of course the lion's share), leaving the balance to be distributed among the rest of India of which the share of Bengal and Assam is a cipher.—No commentary is needed on this obvious iniquity).

(To Be Continued.)

DIESEL ENGINES FOR R. A. F.

A New Experiment

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The Air Ministry has placed an order here for a number of heavy-oil Diesel engines for the R. A. F.

This is the first time that the idea of using them in actual service has been given concrete form, Reuter was informed at the Air Ministry.

The new engines are all to be Napier Culverins, with six vertical cylinders, capable of developing 720 horse power and weighing 2-1/2 lb. per horse-power.

This is heavy compared with petrol engines, but the consumption of heavy oil is so economical (and the oil is so cheap) that for long flights, when much fuel has to be carried, there should be an actual saving in initial weight.

There is also much less danger of fire, since heavy oil is virtually non-inflammable.—Reuter.

BIHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

Quarterly Meeting At Sadaquat Ashram On Mar. 31

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee will be held in the premises of Sadaquat Ashram, Digbaghat, Patna on March 31 at 2 p.m.

The agenda for the meeting will be as follows:—

To consider the report of work and accounts of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, Patna up to 31-12-1934.

To consider the future programme of work.

Any other matter that may be duly brought up before the meeting.

LEAKAGE OF MATRIC PAPERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 21.

Following the leakage of English third and mathematics second paper of the Matriculation examination at Wardha and Nagpur, it has been decided by the High School Examination Board to re-examine students at these centres in the two papers. Students will be re-examined on April 5 and 6.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will tour the southern part of Maharashtra between May 15 and 19 and then he will go directly to Patna. He will return to Poona on June 3 and finish the tour of the remaining northern part of the province.

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. CLOSING COTTON PRICES UNCHANGED

Heavy Foreign Liquidation After Steady Opening

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER QUIET

Wheat Steady But Linseed Easy

BOMBAY, Mar. 21.

On Thursday's Crossrates moved within a narrow range but the general tendency was downward.

HEAVY FOREIGN SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON.

There was heavy foreign selling in New York cotton after opening firmness.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER QUIET.

London gold was firm but silver was quiet.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED EASY.

Wheat ruled steady but linseed was easy.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES WITHOUT SUPPORT.

The London Stock Exchange remained inactive with hardly any interest displayed. Giltedged securities were without support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Mar. 21.

Previous closing	10.72
To-day's opening	10.76
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	10.72
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

Previous closing	6.04
To-day's opening	6.10
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	6.08
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 219

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 21.

Cotton remained overshadowed by uncertainties with regard to domestic and European situations and the market was again subjected to heavy selling pressure and liquidation. The delay in the announcement of the administration's loan policy is causing disappointment resulting in tired long liquidation with buyers holding back.

Trading in May commenced at 10.76 i.e. 4 points higher than the previous closing. Prices early improved on better Liverpool advices together with trade buying and covering but thereafter the market began to ease under heavy foreign selling and liquidation with May falling to 10.65 when renewed selling by foreign interests and liquidation caused a further decline and the price eventually sank to 10.55 in the absence of any support.

The New York cotton market finally closed unchanged at 10.72.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 21.

The following were the opening ranges

May	(10.78/10.78) 10.77/10.76
July	(10.81/10.80) 10.81/10.80
October	(10.45/10.42) 10.43/10.43

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March	(6.07) 6.17
American July	(6.04) 6.13
Egyptian March	(7.74) 7.90
Egyptian July	(7.73) 7.88

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 21. 10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton April/May moved between Rs. 218-8 and Rs. 217-0 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 217-12 with New York futures about 9 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 21.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/4/6, 72/6 and 72/13. Prices to-day showed an easier tendency on scattered selling and liquidation while London cables were also disappointing resulting in a further loss. Prices closed steady at Rs. 65/3/6, 72/5 and 72/12.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 36/4, 36/4/6 and 36/5/6. The market lacked support owing to less favourable foreign cables and with the franc displaying weakness prices fell under local selling but closed steady at Rs. 36/3/9, 36/4 and 36/5/3.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

In Jutes decidedly easier business was done on moderate scale. Coals kept steady although small business was put through. Teas were dull. In Miscellaneous Sugar met with slight enquiry while Indian Iron and Steel kept steady. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent paper 88/9; 3 1/2 per cent new loan 1954/1 100/14; 3 1/2 per cent paper 94/2 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101/15; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 106/12; 5 per cent loan 1935 100/12 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/12; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 107/12; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/3 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 107/10 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 101/14.

Banks:—Bengal Central 9/14 ex div.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 65 small lots; Katakhal Lala Bazar 93/8; Sara Seragunge 93.

Cottons:—Dubbar 103; New Victoria pref 4/12.

Coals:—Bengal 274; Churulia 1/10; East Indian 18; Hurriladih 16/10; New Manbhoom 65/14; Rewa 14/14; Sendra 13/12 cum div.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 16/10; Anglo India ordy 521; Anglo India pref 56; Barnagore 194; Cheviot 228/8 small lot; Clive 35/10; Fort William 384 small lot; Gourepore 776; Gondalpara 1025/8; Howrah 61/12; Kamarhatty 607; National 26/2 small lots; Nuddea 67/8; Presidency 5/13; Reliance ordy 80; Reliance pref 156; Union 530 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/2 cum div; Bengal Potteries 5/8; Reliance Firebricks 11/12; Rawalpindi electric 22/12 ex div; United Provinces 161/8; Bengal Iron 4/6; Indian Iron and Steel 7/6; B. I. Corporation ordy 3/1 ex div; Behar Rice 1/6; Indian Rubber Manufacturers 13/6; Indian Wood Products 33/4 small lot; Madan Theatres As. 8; Titaghur Paper ordy 20/12 small lot; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy 228/8; Basti Sugar 230; Balrampore Sugar 22/2; Buland 13/12; Carew and Co. 20/12; Cawnpore ordy 34/14.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Mar. 21.

Previous closing	4.76 3/4
To-day's opening	4.76 1/8
To-day's closing	4.75 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Mar. 21.

Previous closing	4.76 3/8
To-day's opening	4.76 1/4
To-day's closing	4.76 1/8
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 21.

Previous closing	72.21
To-day's opening	72.18
To-day's closing	72.15
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 21.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.76-1/4 with a steady tendency and remained practically stationary with slight variations.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 4.76 1/8.

Franc opened at 72.18 and then fell to 72.08 subsequently further easing to 71.94.

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 72.15.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 21.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	27 1/8d.	27 3/16d.
Spot	27 3/16d.	27 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar. 21.

Gold per ounce (£7-5-6) £7-6-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 21.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 20. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.47 1/2) 5.43 1/8
New York on Bombay	(36.18) 36.08
Berlin on Bombay	(0.90 1/2) 0.89 7/8
London on Shanghai	(1-7 1/4) 1-7 1/8
London on Milan	(57.43) 57.12
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

Liverpool wheat closed firm with May at 61 1/2, July 63 and October 65-1/4. The market displayed better activity on fairly good purchases influenced by better foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 21.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.93-1/2. Prices kept steady despite the removal of restriction on the spring wheat acreage but business continued very small.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar. 21.

Argentine linseed opened steady with April at 12.05. Prices early improved on covering and speculative buying but later eased under liquidation and foreign selling with the price falling to 12-00 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 21.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£210 3/4 buyers £211 sellers Irregular) £209 1/2 buyers £210 sellers. Easier.

Lead (£10 buyers. No sellers. Firm) £10 5/8 buyers £10 3/4 sellers. Strong.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 7/2) £31 1/2 to £32

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/4) 0-9

Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-3 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8 3/4) 2-8 3/4

JUTE

Crop March-April (£17 1/4) £17 paid

Dunlop March (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4

Lightning March (£18 sellers) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 7/16) 5 7/16 paid and buyers.

April-June (5 13/16) 5 13/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay March-April (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta March-April (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 3/16 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 3/16 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Mar. 21.

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 6 9
Rates at 12 noon	6 7 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 6 9
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 7 6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 7 6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 7 3

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

There was strong competition. Good clearance was effected.

Greasy lower (0-6) 0-7 1/2

Greasy higher (1-2 3/4) 1-3 3/4

Scoured higher (0-10) 1-2

Scored higher (1-9) 2-0

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-3-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.013 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.4 degrees (0.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.1 degrees (normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 117 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 3

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5940 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 4h. 40m. (I.S.T.) on Thursday the 21st March. Another shock also of slight intensity at its origin about 1030 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in North Bengal. East of Rajmahal lines, was recorded at 5h. 38m. (I.S.T.) on the some day.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-3-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneriod 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official baromerer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrumental above mean sea level.

EXTREMELY SMALL BUSINESS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES PARTICULARLY WEAK

Rubber Easy But Copper Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Business was extremely small in the Stock Exchange markets which generally continued unsettled, Giltedged securities were particularly weakening mainly owing to some end account liquidation.

In commodities rubber eased owing to the lack of support, but copper advanced owing to good speculative support due to rumours of favourable progress in the New York Copper Conference. Lead spelter was also better.

Wall Street opened steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 21.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £94 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday March 14	£96 1/4
Friday March 15,	£96 1/4
Monday March 18,	£95 1/2
Tuesday, March 19	£95 1/2
Wednesday, March 20,	£95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 21. 3-30 p.m.

Market generally were quiet and irregular. Giltedged securities were weak but there was little selling pressure. Mining shares were steady but business was restricted. Industrials generally were very quiet.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 3/8) £85 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 3/8) £106 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1/2) £118 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 3/8) £105 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 3/8) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/2) 4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 2 3/4) dol 2 1/2

Musical Industries (29-3) 28-4 1/2

Princhin Johnson (39-10 1/2) 39-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical (36-6) 36-6

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-6) 9-3

Woolsworth New Ford (101-10 1/2) 101-10 1/2

Realisation 1930 (90 1/2) 90

Dunlop Rubber (47-6) 47-6

University Ordinary (27-0) 27-0

Ford Motors (33-0) 32-0

Cables and Wireless (6 1/4) 5 7/8

British American Tobacco (115-0) 113-9

Camera A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ord (132-6) 131-3

P and O S N Co Defd (15-3) 15-3

Distillers (90-9) 90-0

Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3

British Celonese (8-6) 9-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (63-9) 63-9

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-9) 49-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3

Western Ltd Ordinary (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2

Inter Nickels (24 1/8) 23 3/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (£6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar. 21. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£84 1/2) £83 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£95 1/2) £94 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £113 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109 1/2) £108 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£117 1/2) £117

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110) £110

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0

Donaro Tea (41-0) 40-7 1/2

Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-9) 21-3

Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-3) 29-3

MINING SHARES

Nandidurg (57-6) 57-6

Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2

Rio Tintos (£14 1/4) £14 1/4

East Rand Proprietary (51-6) 52-0

Rand Mines (158-9) 160-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (37-6) 37-6

Anglo Persian (46-10 1/2) 46-10 1/2

Burma Oil (72-6) 71-3

Mexican Eagle (3-9) 4-0

Shell Transport (48-9) 48-9

Royal Dutch (£18 3/8) £19 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49 1/4) £48 1/2

L M Ford (£18 1/2) £18

L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/2

Southern Dutch (£22 1/4) £22 1/2

Landing Pass 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134

London Board G Stock (£98 1/4) £97 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (278-9) 282-6

Goddar New (202-6) 202-6

Moddar New (78-9) 78-9

Sub Nigel (278-9) 282-6

Union Corporation (153-9) 152-5

Spring Mines (192-6) 192-6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 21.

General Motors (dol 28) dol 27 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 8 3/4) dol 8 3/4

U S Steel Common (dol 28 1/2) dol 27 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 74) dol 76

INDIA PAYS Rs. 16 CRORES FOR HER BEAUTY BILL

Using More And More Cosmetics, Creams And Powders

It costs India nearly 16 crores of rupees to look pretty.

This is the conclusion reached by a representative of the Associated Press as a result of an investigation to ascertain whether India attaches the same importance to good looks as the Western World and whether it gives the same amount of thought to beauty culture and beauty aids as Europe and America.

"Our women", said a prominent Indian woman, "are not gone so mad after European fashions as to adopt "en masse" new-fangled theories of modern beauty culture and as a consequence even in an ultra modern town like Bombay there are no such places as "beauty parlours." There are, of course, hair-dressing and hair-cutting saloons which to some extent serve the same purpose as beauty shops in Europe and America but at their functions are mostly limited to hair-dressing and hair-trimming processes and to giving treatment for permanent wave these cannot be really called beauty shops."

BEAUTY TREATMENT.

"Though very few Indian women except the westernised ones go to skin specialists and beauty experts or use western beauty aids other than a little of cosmetics and powders" said another society woman, nearly all of them patronize indigenous modes of beauty culture and use traditional indigenous beauty aids. "This system of beauty treatment, according to her, has the advantage of being cheap and easily available all over India. The prices of these articles suit the pockets of a poor people like the Indians and therefore nearly 14 crores out of 16 crores are being spent annually on these goods.

FOR TOILET REQUISITES.

What India is paying to manufacturers of modern toilet requisites is not known as statistics are not available on the point but it is certain that Bombay and other large cities and towns are using more and more cosmetics, creams and powders every year. The total value of toilet requisites imported from foreign countries runs to well over a crore and a quarter of rupees. If it was possible to ascertain the amount that India pays to producers of soaps, cosmetics, powders, and perfumes in India this bill will, undoubtedly, become much heavier.

WHAT BOMBAY SPENDS.

The share of expenditure between the urban and the rural population is naturally very unevenBombay, for example, is spending through its six hundred and fifty-three hair-dressing and hair-cutting saloons nearly Rs. 3,000 a day for having the hair of its citizens properly trimmed and dressed. What its spends on soap and other toilet goods cannot be definitely ascertained but it is estimated that its beauty bill cannot amount to less than twenty lakhs a year. A small village, however, does not usually spend more than one anna per month for every female member of the community.

Inspite of growing volume of trade from an increasing number of Indian factories the import of toilet articles of foreign manufacture has not dropped to any appreciable extent. It also appears that the Punjab has became a keen purchaser of toilet goods. A. P.

"SUMMUM-BONUM OF HUMAN EXISTENCE"

Mr. Brij Basi Lal's Interesting Lecture On "What Is True Happiness And How To Achieve It"

Mr. Brij Basi Lal read a paper on "What Is True Happiness and How to Achieve It" before the Progress Society of Vile Parle in the Course of which he observed:

It is the question of the ages. Systems have been devoted to it, philosophies built round it, but happiness seems ever to elude the grasp. In ancient Greece and Rome as in ancient India, certain thinkers made it the 'summum-bonum' of human existence, and the end of all human endeavour. Religions who have the formation of character as their objective, ultimately promise happiness as reward to their adherents. In fact, everybody, directly or indirectly, consciously or unconsciously, seeks to attain this quality which he calls happiness.

HAPPINESS—A PERENNIAL QUESTION

It is a fallacy to expect a plain and simple answer to this perennial question. What is true happiness and how to achieve it? The fact that inspite of all philosophies dealing with the question, the question persists, shows that it is a matter very much of individual concern, dependent on individual temperaments and interests.

An artist may be moved to ecstasy on the sight of a landscape, or a meandering stream, a mathematician might feel a glow on ultimately succeding to solve a problem at which he has been working for some time, an athelete may feel a flush after having undergone his daily regimen to his satisfaction, a soldier may feel glorious after emerging successful from a struggle, a business-man might feel happy after negotiating a profitable bargain, and so on and so forth.

The external activity might take a variety of forms but the substratum, the permanent principle that is equi-present in all is a sort of satisfaction resulting from the exercise of faculties within, which is conducive to growth and advancement of the soul. Happiness, therefore, on ultimate analysis, will be found to be nothing but a feeling accompanying this exercise of faculties which results in growth, unfoldment, and expansion of the soul.

HINDRANCES

Setting down happiness as exercise of what is best in us, we might proceed to consider certain things which act as hindrances and impede this exercise, and the avoidance of which will be a kind of negative preparation for happiness. Physical and mental uncleanliness and too much dependence on things external are the main of these.

Following ordinary rules of mygiene, good sleep, exercise, diet almost complete the physical regimen. Mental discipline is somewhat difficult to attain. Easy irritability, worry and fear are the three most ordinary and yet the worst forms of mental diseases that require to be extirpated at once. If this be not possible then by slow, measured and well-directed strokes, they must be killed beyond hope of resurrection. Nothing saps mental vitality more than these, and they deserve no mercy.

The third hindrance relates to an erroneous outlook and an attitude which considers that happiness somewhere resides outside and away from ourselves and is dependent on something external, instead of taking it to be a kind of inner principle depending on one's own resources of thoughts and feelings. The change brought about in the inner condition is the one thing that lasts and leaves its qualifying and enriching influence on the soul. It is this idea that is conveyed in that common religious edict viz., "Kingdom of heaven is within you."

A NEW OUTLOOK NECESSARY

This would necessitate a complete orientation of outlook on and attitude towards life and would mean the shifting of the centre, as it were, and a change in values. Wealth, fame, power, and other things that are coveted the most and are pursued for themselves will have only a relative importance which is all that is their due and will cease to be pursued for themselves. It is not to say that these are bad things and are not to be sought, but that they are only means to a certain end viz., the exercise of inner faculties and the consequent development of the human soul and a march as it were towards divinity and not ends in themselves.

"DESIRE IS DIVINE"

This recognition is a very important metamorphosis which must be brought about sooner or later. But these things are good enough to provide an incentive to effort so necessary for growth of any kind. A school of thought (mainly Buddistic) believes that desire is the cause of all suffering and in order to escape suffering and attain happiness, it is necessary to perform the impossible feat of relinquishing all desires. This is very untenable and the followers of this school either do not mean what they say or do not say what they mean. To us desire is divine and it is impossible to conceive of a human being without some 'sort' of desires. They are inherent in and coexistent with life.

Desire is an essential ingredient of happiness and if it is in accordance with what is best in an individual and his special faculties, and if properly pursued, can lead to nothing but splendour and glory.

INGREDIENTS OF HAPPINESS

Right desire and right pursuit are very necessary for the attainment of happiness, one aiding the other. Right desire would lead to right pursuit and right pursuit to further intensification of desire and both to the formulation of an aim or an objective which is sought to be attained. This formulation of a definite objective will bring about the focussing of energies so necessary for achievement and the best exercise of ones' faculties.

One misconception may be removed. Happiness may not be discovered ready-made like a piece of gold somewhere. It is a concomitant of exercise of faculties and may have to be dug out of a varied mass of inner nature and even out of apparent failures and disappointments.

FULFILS HUMAN NATURE

Happiness is an exercise of inner faculties leading to unfoldment and fulfilment of human nature, and it may best be achieved by right desire, right pursuit and a definite formulation of the goal. Human nature differs with different individuals, but individual differences apart, it manifests itself mainly in three directions corresponding to three principles of human consciousness recognised by psychology, viz., Thinking, Feeling and Willing.

Weekly Weather Report

POONA, March 21.

Weather report for the week ending March 20:—

The western disturbance passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing local falls of rain or snow there on the 14th and 15th and in the Northwest Frontier Province on the former day. The second western disturbance caused local falls of rain or snow in the Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir, and a few falls in the Punjab Hills on the 19th and was leaving over Kashmir and the Punjab on the last day of the week.

Scattered thundershowers also occurred in Tenasserim throughout the week and in Assam on the 18th.—A.P.

BURDWAN WANTS Rs. 15,000 LOAN

CHINSURHA, Mar. 21.

The Burdwan District Board has forwarded an application to the Government of Bengal for a loan of Rs. 15,000 for water-supply by sinking tubewells, bearing an interest at 4 1/2 per cent per annum.—United Press.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Mar. 20.

May 1935	10.72
July 1935	19.78
October 1935	10.40
December 1935	10.48
January 1936	10.52
Middling Spot	11.00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Mar. 20.

March 1935	10.56
May 1935	10.70
July 1935	10.74
Middling Spot	11.00

NEW YORK.
New York, Mar. 20.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1935	10.69
July 1935	10.73
October 1935	10.38
New York, Noon Call—	
May 1935	10.62
July 1935	10.6
Octobe 1935r	....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Mar. 20.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 20. 10-12 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
March 1935		6.07
April 1935		6.05
May 1935	6.05	6.04
June 1935		6.01
July 1935		5.98
August 1935		5.91
September 1935		5.84
October 1935	5.81	5.78
November 1935		5.75
December 1935		5.75
January 1936		5.75
February 1936		5.75
March 1936		5.75
Middling Spot		6.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 90.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March 1935	7.77
May 1935	7.74
July 1935	7.72
October 1935	7.64
November 1935	7.64
January 1936	7.62
March 1936	7.64
F. G. F. Spot	8.04

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 20.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.31
Fine (Good Staple)	5.46
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.61
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.39
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.45
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.60
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.30
Fully Good	3.49
Fine	3.59
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	3.49
Fine	3.59
Superfine	3.69

SEEDS.
London, Mar. 20.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton March sellers £9/3/9

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £11/2/6.

Linseed, Bombay London. C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £11/6/3.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont.) C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £10/10/0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton March/May sellers £11/7/6.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. No offers

LONDON GOLD.
London, Mar. 20

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/5-6

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Mar. 20.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. parcels, April sellers 21/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, April sellers 22/3.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, March 20.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.

C and F Calcutta per cwt. 6/1-1/2 nominal Mar./Apl.

C and F Bombay per cwt. 5/10-1/2 nominal Mar./Apl

C and F Karachi per cwt. 5/10-1/2 nominal Mar./Apl.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Mar. 20.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. April sellers 20/0.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt May/Aug. sellers 20/7 1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York March 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Mar. 20.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent...	71
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	84
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	95
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	86-1/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	106-1/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	115-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	129-1/4
National Bank of India	44
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/2

LONDON METALS.
London, Mar. 20.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands.	12-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	210-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Mar. 20.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	11.84-1/2
Amsterdam	7.03-3/4
Brussels	20.41
Madrid	34.84
Milan	57.81
Berne	14.72
Paris	72.21
Prague	114.31
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.76-3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Mar. 20

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0.9/16 per cent. to 0.5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0.11/16 per cent. to 0.11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2.1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0.1/8 per cent. to 0.1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 0.1/2 per cent to 0.1/2 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Mar. 20.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	27-1/8
Forward	27-3/16

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 20

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 5-5/8.

U. P. CROP FORECAST

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The following is the second forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops for 1934-35, issued by the department of agriculture, U.P.:—

The first half of December was practically rainless. There was general though light rain all over the province in the second fortnight and it proved beneficial to the crop. During the month of January rainfall was general throughout the province, most of the districts received above the normal. It was comparatively heavy in the first and fourth week, while scattered showers were received in the second and third week.

Damage from frost and cold wave was reported from all districts. The crop specially rapeseed suffered also on account of fungoid disease and insect attack. The outturn is, therefore, much below the average specially in the latter and is now estimated, on the whole, at about 80 and 64 per cent respectively for the linseed and rapeseed crops.

This forecast relates to the condition of the crops up to Feb. 20, 1935.

WHEAT.

The following is the second forecast of the wheat crop for 1934-35 issued by the department of agriculture, U. P.:—

During January general rain was received throughout the province, most of the districts received above the normal. It was comparatively heavy in the first and fourth week, while scattered showers were received in the second and third week. Damage from the frost and cold was general, the damage from the former is most in evidence among the early types and early sowings which were caught by frost at flowering and a certain amount of loss has been sustained from this cause though it is not general.

Damage by white-ants and light showers of hail was also reported from a number of districts, but no serious damage was caused by them. Taking these and the not very satisfactory sowing conditions into consideration the prospects of the yield are not too favourable and the outturn is at present estimated at about 71 per cent of the normal.

This forecast relates to the condition of the crop upto Feb. 20, 1935.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 21st day of March 1935.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.
VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug. 1935.
10-30	Rs. 221/4	215/12
12-30	Rs. 220	214/8
2-30	Rs. 221/12	216/4
4-30	Rs. 222/4	216/12
Highest	223/4	217/12
Lowest	219/12	214/4

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Mar. 21.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/10; Highest Rs. 31/4; Lowest Rs. 30/9; Closing Rs. 31/1.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 38/14; Highest Rs. 40/8; Lowest Rs. 38/13; Closing Rs. 40.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 22/7; Highest Rs. 23; Closing Rs. 22/13.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL PIECEGOODS

(The Millowners' Association, Bombay)
Bombay, Mar. 15.

GREY LONGCLOTH

	per piece. Rs. a. p.
Bombay Lyeing S—Quality	4 9 1
Colaba Land Horse	6 0 9
Crown Mill Kaliamardhan	6 6 6
Gold Mohur X—Quality	4 15 9
Hindoostan Khajuri	6 14 0
Hindustan Joppy	9 9 9
Jacob Sassoon Char Minar	5 12 3
Mysore Spg. Two-Birds	7 3 6
New Gt. Eastern Horse and Umbrella	6 0 9
Rachel Sassoon	5 13 6
Sholapur Spg.	8 5 0
Swan Mills X—Quality	5 1 9
Western India Cocoanut Tree	6 14 0

GREY SHIRTING

Apollo Mills Pyala	5 7 9
Berar Mfg. Pushpavati	6 3 9
Bombay Dyeing	5 7 9
Century Bugle	5 7 9
Century (Heavy) Man and Globe (Wide)	7 0 1½
Colaba Land	11 5 0
Crown Mill Tijori	6 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	5 3 0
Gold Mohur	4 11 0
Hindoostan Eagle	6 9 0
Hindoostan Two Tigers	6 11 3
New Gt. Eastern Lion Rampant	5 14 6
Phoenix Mill Turkish Lady	5 4 0
Tata Mills Darji	5 10 0
Western India Sundari	6 6 6
Western India Horse	6 4 0

GREY SHEETING.

Century	4 10 10½
Colaba Land Rising Sun	5 14 6
Manchester Mill	7 4 0
Victoria Mills	6 0 3
Victoria Mills	5 0 9

GREY DOMESTICS

Colaba Land Rising Sun	6 15 6
Crown Mill Tijori	7 8 0
New Gt. Eastern Cocoanut Tree and Lion	6 15 6
Tata Mills Darji	12 6 3

GREY CHADAR

	per pair
Berar Mfg Tiger	1 6 4
Century	1 5 11
Crown Mill Tijori	1 10 0
Gold Mohur	1 7 0
Hindoostan Two Tigers	1 15 6
Mysore Spg. Two-Bird	1 7 0
Mysore Spg. Two Bird	1 11 3
Rachel Sassoon Hiraluxmi	1 8 6
Swadeshi Kamal	1 5 0
Tata Mills Darji	1 9 6
Western India Motor	1 15 0

GREY DRILL.

	per piece
Manchester Mill	7 2 0
Mysore Spg. Two-Bird	10 9 6
Satya Mill	6 14 0
Satya Mill	7 8 0
Satya Mill	9 3 6

GREY DHOTIES.

	per pair
Ahmedabad Advance Bull (N. B.)	1 15 6
Berar Mfg. Tiger (P.B.)	1 8 9
Bombay Dyeing	1 2 10
Century (24/32s)	1 5 6
Crown Mill Gourd	1 6 9
Gold Mohur	2 1 0
Hindoostan	1 9 0
Indian Mfg Lady at Toilet	1 8 6
Indian Mfg. Lady at Toilet	1 2 0
Jacob Sassoon Shield (P.B.)	1 7 7½
Khandeish	2 3 0
Mysore Spg. Two-Bird	1 0 6
Sholapur	1 15 3
Swadeshi Kamal	2 0 9
Swan Mills	1 3 6
Tata Mill Darji	1 14 8
Western India	1 9 0

GREY SARIES

Indian Mfg. Co. Lady at Toilet	1 13 6
Indian Mfg Co. Lady at Toilet	1 6 6

BLEACHED LONGCLOTH

	per piece
Ahmedabad Adavnce Ganga Utaran	6 2 0
Khatau Makanji Rambha	11 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	11 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	11 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	8 8 0
Mysore Spg.	11 5 9
Sholapur	12 8 0
Svadeshi Mills Two Elephants and Engine	5 4 0
Tata Mills Darji	6 0 0

BLEACHED SHIRTING

Gold Mohur	10 3 9
Gold Mohur	10 2 9
Kohinoor Mills	5 4 0
New Great Eastern Baronet	10 4 0
New Great Eastern	11 4 0

BLEACHED MULL

Colaba Land	6 0 0
Khatau Makanji Arjun Subhadra	5 14 0
New Great Eastern	5 10 0
New Great Eastern	4 10 0
Sholapur	7 0 0

BLEACHED TWILL.

Ahmedabad Advance Ganga Utaran	6 7 0
Khatau Makanji Rambha	6 10 0
New Gt. Eastern	10 12 6

BLEACHED DRILL

Alexandra Mill	8 13 0
Kohinoor Mill	9 0 0
Mysore Spg.	12 3 3
Svadeshi Kamal	12 8 0
Tata Mills Darji	11 0 0

BLEACHED SHEETS.

	each
New Gt. Eastern	2 0 0

BLEACHED DHOTIES

	per pair
Ahmedabad Advance Ganga Utaran (F.B.)	1 7 3
Khandeish	2 0 0
Khatau Makanji Photo Ticket	2 10 0
Kohinoor Mills	2 8 0
Kohinoor Mills	2 8 0
Mysore Spg	1 12 3
Sholapur Spg.	3 8 0

DYED SHIRTING

	per piece.
Gold Mohur	6 12 0
Mysore Spg.	7 5 6
Swan Mills	3 12 6
Tata Mills Darji	3 12 0

DYED DRILL

Gold Mohur	3 10 9
Simplex (Blue)	11 0 0

SUSI CHECKS

Phoenix Mill Turkish Lady	2 1 0
Swan Mills	2 1 0
Swan Mills	8 6 9

STRIPED DRILLS

Hindoostan Railway and Vasant Vihar	6 6 0
Phoenix Mills (Split) Turkish Lady	2 5 0
Western India Panchavati	2 9 0

STRIPED SUSIS

Colaba Land Sterling	5 8 0
Colaba (50 per cent colour)	7 12 0
New Gt. Eastern	9 0 0
New Gt Eastern	6 8 0

COATINGS.

Colaba Land	6 0 0
Kohinoor Mills	7 0 0
Kohinoor Mills	6 0 0
Mysore Spg.	1 6 6

REMONETIZE SILVER

A Manchester Support

The following letter appears in "Better Money" of Karachi:

Sir,—Your Bulletin remedies a long-felt deficiency in the world organisation for monetary reform, and is altogether admirable both in conception and in execution. Accept our heartiest congratulations.

More specially as a means of perfecting the liaison amongst world reformers, your Bulletin, we believe, will be widely appreciated. We also think that all monetary reformers would be well advised to adopt your very tolerant, and, therefore, practical, approach to the problem of monetary reform in general. We refer to your analysis under the heading "Ideal Money", which takes account of the diverse monetary needs of the most promitive peoples as well as of those in the more advanced states.

For our country, the "Better Money" we are demanding comes under your category of State Paper Currency, based on the credit of the State, and of Private Paper Currency, based on the credit of the banks. We, however, are also in full sympathy with the view that India requires, in addition, the rehabilitation of Silver.

THE CASE OF LANCASHIRE.

In "The Case of Lancashire for a Rise in the Price of Silver" published in the "Times" Silver Number of February 20th, 1934 we pointed out how grievously the people of India had suffered through the deliberate debasement of Silver. Since Silver was at 60 pence per ounce, the loss in the depreciated value of silver savings to India is variously estimated up to £500 millions; and, however great the loss, the corresponding gain to gold-holders is clear. This transfer of real wealth we regard as one of the most scandalous occurrences of modern times.

A TERRIBLE LOSS OF INCOME

Not less deplorable, to our mind is the decline in India's income from its products, and the corresponding increase in real wealth which has occurred to those whose incomes are fixed in gold. As Sir Montagu Webb has shown in his "India's Plight" the farming community of India, comparing 1928-1929 with 1931-1932, has lost about £120 millions per annum. Basing our own estimate on the fall in the level of Wholesale Prices the decline in all India's income since 1924-1925 can not be far short of £300 millions per annum. This decline in income we also attribute very largely to silver demonetization, which has been one of the most powerful of the responsible deflationary measures for the general decline of the wholesale commodity prices.

SILVER MUST BE REMONETIZED

In submitting our case, we have therefore, demanded from our own Government the reversal of all deflationary measures responsible for the decline in silver. This reversal requires, as far as India is concerned, the remonetization of Silver. Though now quoted at 25 pence in sterling, silver is only 14½ pence in gold value. Not until the gold price of silver is substantially increased (and we have set as the ultimate objective a gold-silver ratio at 1 to 20), can we expect the recovery of world commodity prices to the prosperity level.

We wish you a successful outcome to your public-spirited endeavours, and assure you of our co-operation.—Yours faithfully,

W. M. WIGGINS,
Chairman, Silver and Monetary Policy Committees.
The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Association Limited.
Manchester, 27th February 1935.

Mysore Spg.	8 5 6
Mysore Spg.	7 13 0
New Gt. Eastern (Dyed Dobby)	7 8 0
Satya Mill (Plain Tasa)	5 4 3
Satya Mill (Dyed Tata)	6 4 9
Satya Mill (Dyed Tasa)	6 4 9
Satya Mill (Plain and Striped)	4 11 0
Satya Mill (Plain and Striped)	5 12 9
Satya Mill (Plain and Striped)	5 13 0
Simplex Mills	7 6 0
Simplex Mills	8 10 0
Tata Mills Darji	8 0 0

ART SILK DORIA

Colaba Land	5 14 0

ART SILK SARIES

	per yard
Simplex Mills Vasanti Devi	0 3 6
Simplex Mills Recemine (dyed)	3 8 0

ART. SILK STRIPED TINTIN.

Simplex Mills	0 3 3

DOBBY AND JACQUARD CHADAR

	per piece
Tata Mills Darji	5 1 0

COTTON BLANKETS

	per blanket
Century Spg. Spade	0 13 6
Century Spg. Spade	0 11 4
Colaba Land	0 9 6
Gold Mohur (Striped)	1 1 0
Gold Mohur (Check)	1 2 0
Jacob Sassoon	0 10 1

TOWELS

	per dozen.
Colaba Land (Crepe)	4 4 0
Tata Mills Darji	14 4 0

DYED FLANNELETTE

	per yard
Colaba Land (Dyed)	0 3 0

ADJOURNMENT MOTION LOST IN COMMONS

(Continued from page 7.)

to proceed by a single comprehensive measure, rather than a Bill based only on the provincial autonomy.

Perfectly Obvious

The speech said that Government having announced for the first time that it was to proceed by a single bill, they had to show in the Bill, if possible, that they could meet the conditions of the Federation, and produce a measure wherein the Princes could play effective their part. It was perfectly obvious that what he meant at the time—that they could draft a bill wherein the Princes' rights would be adequately safeguarded, and wherein they would receive an effective representation on the Federal legislature and executive and other Federal organs. There was not the least question at the time, and nobody ever understood my statement to mean that we were not going to produce the bill, until the Princes said they were going to accept it. Nothing was further from our intention, from the intention of the Select Committee or from the intention of the representatives of Princes themselves."

General Impression

Mr. Winston Churchill interjected, "Surely Sir Samuel Hoare will admit that the general impression on which everyone has been acting is that the Princes were in hearty accord with the general outline of the Federation."

Sir Samuel Hoare replied, "Certainly, and I claim that is so today." He continued, and said: "So far there was no misunderstanding of what I said. Afterwards at the Third Round Table Conference there was a committee of which representatives from all principal States were members, and in their report they accepted the procedure I set out in the White Paper, and said they accepted it in the belief that it would secure that States should not be asked to commit themselves definitely, until they had the complete act before them, but that it was suggested that an opportunity might be found to enable the Princes' views on the draft constitution to be made known to Parliament which Legislation was progressing."

Adjournment Motion Defeated

Lord Hartington's adjournment motion was defeated by 270 votes to 94.

Sir Samuel Hoare proceeding said:—

"That is exactly the procedure we are now following. I hope I have said enough to clear up the first of these misunderstandings. As regards the second, the Princes seem to think in their communication that as far as the paramountcy is concerned they will be worse off under the Bill than without it. If the House is to understand the position I must make a short digression into this field with a word of caution. The Paramountcy has no concern with the discussion of the Bill at all, but as it is mentioned, I will say what it means and how it affects—as far as it affects at all—the constitutional matters before us."

Paramountcy Defined

Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out that paramountcy was a term commonly used to describe the powers of the crown in relation to the States, and said the Crown was bound by engagements of great variety only some 30 of which are treaties with the States. The nature of the undertaking varied with the circumstances wherein the relationship arose. A common feature of great significance is that the Crown accepted responsibility for the States' external relations and internal and external defence. This contracted the relation embodied in the treaties and engagements and has, with the growth of the Crowns' authority throughout India, been supplemented by the usage and course of events. The Crown's suzerainty had been established for generations.

Sir Samuel Hoare quoted the statement made by Lord Canning when the Crown took over from the East India Company that "the Crown stands forth as the unquestioned ruler and the Paramount power all over India." Also a pronouncement on some obligations of the paramountcy was made by Lord Minto in Udaipur in 1909, in the course of which he referred certain matters which it was necessary for the Government of India to safeguard in the interests of the community as a whole, as well as of the paramount power such as Railways, Telegraphs and other services of Imperial character. These latter matters mentioned by Lord Minto, continued Sir Samuel Hoare, will now come within the Federal purview, and if the States accede to the Federation, paramountcy will not be applicable to that extent. That is where paramountcy is directly affected by the deliberations. In other respects whether the State federates or not, paramountcy must remain a fact affecting its relationship to the Crown.

Element Of Discretion

Sir Samuel reminded that there have been frequent discussions with a view to clarifying and easing the exercise of paramountcy, and much has been done in this direction with the help of leading Princes since the creation of the Chamber of Princes. Ultimately, however, the Crown's relationship is not merely one of contract, and there must remain in the hands of the Viceroy an element of discretion in his dealing with the States. No successful attempt could be made at defining exactly the right Crown's representative to intervene, but Britain was anxious to remove any genuine apprehensions of the Princes.

Endeavours have already been made to remove them, but if the Princes wish to revive the discussion the Viceroy will be glad to take further action. Subject to what he already said about ultimate discretion, which must rest with the Crown's representative, the discussions with the States might advantageously cover the clarifying of circumstances wherein the exercise of paramountcy would be justified, and might also aim at building up the customary procedure, whereby matters sometimes described as justifiable would ordinarily be referred to arbitration.

Hoare Sums Up

Summing up the position Sir Samuel said: Firstly, the question of paramountcy was one for the consideration of India. It was, to a great extent, distinct from a consideration of the Federal constitution; secondly, they stand on a principle that the Crown's representative must retain ultimate discretion; thirdly, Britain recognises that there are matters which, by a further discussion in India, can be adjusted, while in any case, through the Federation, the States exchange the control of paramountcy for a due share of the constitutional control over a wide field of subjects. "Three conclusions I draw from these considerations are one the Bill far from worsening the position of the Princes in regard to the paramountcy will make it better.

Two: the greater part of the Bill has nothing to do with the paramountcy which is not mentioned in the Bill. The greater part of the Bill has, therefore, to be decided on other considerations, and the introduction of paramountcy into the controversy should in no way complicate or delay our proceeding steadily and normally with the Bill. Three: Paramountcy must be dealt with in the normal way in India. It affects all the Princes, whether they Federate or not, and whether the Bill is passed or not.

"I hope I have made the position clear, firstly, the questions with the Bill can in my view be adjusted in the course of our proceedings; secondly, the adjustments we are ready to make are in no way sacrifices of principle. There are two courses open for the House. On the one hand to take advice I have given on the other hand to take Lord Hartington's advice.

Cannot Do More

"How tempting for any of us to take advantage of differences of this kind—to look at criticisms in one section or another of the Indian opinion, and say "we have done our best and worked year after year on this great complicated Bill. We have done the best for British India and the States, but all we meet with is criticism. Why should not we now claim to be relieved from the responsibility to go further (Churchillian Cheers). Why should not we drop Bill? (Renewed Cheers). And say to Indians whether in British India or the States, "you brought it on yourselves—we have done our best and cannot do more'."

Sir Samuel Hoare said if they took that line they should have abandoned the great and high endeavour. They should have abandoned, possibly for ever, an opportunity that certainly would not recur in the lifetime of any member of the House, of building up a kind of Government which he believed was the only possible Government of India in future—an All-India Federation. He said: "Some members seem to think I am only anxious to persuade the Princes to enter in order to help our position here in bringing to the Central Government certain conservative elements. That is a very small part of what is in my mind. I have felt that the All-India Federation is essential to British India, if British India is ever to achieve the full status in the Empire. I felt that the All-India Federation is essential to the Indian India, if the Princes are ever in time to have influence in the Government of Indian subcontinent to which they are entitled.

Not A Pet Scheme

"On these grounds I would regard it a calamity if, in the face of criticisms, we were led to drop the essential part of the whole scheme when I believe most sincerely that the differences are not unbridgeable, and can be honourably adjusted in full harmony with the interests on both sides. This is not a pet scheme of some insignificant conceited Minister that I am trying to thrust down the throats of the House, or of India. It is the work of investigation after investigation. It is the result of generations of irresistible events, and I ask the House to set their face against the temptation—attractive though it may be—to exploit the differences that may exist for the purpose of absolving us from our responsibilities. (Ministerial and Labourite cheers).

"I would ask the House rather to help me—after all, this is a Bill of the Commons just as much as a Bill of the Government—to adjust, rather than exploit, these differences (Cheers). We shall need a lot of patience in the course of our discussions. We needed a lot of patience in the consultations of over last five or six years, but I comfort myself with the observation once made to me by Lord Haldane when he, Lord Morley and Mr. Elihu, Boot were once discussing what quality a public man most needed. One said eloquence, another enthusiasm, and the third patience. Mr. Churchill interjected, "big majorities."

Sir Samuel Hoare said, "I am inclined to think that patience is the greatest of the three, and would ask the House to reject this further motion for delay, to set our faces against exploitation of differences, and use utmost patience in dealing with each other, and still more in our dealings with our friends in India. I believe if we pursue that course we shall not regret the day we pass the Bill, and having passed it, we shall see in the course of time the All-India Federation brought into being (loud Ministerial cheers).

Clause 53 was agreed to: also Clauses 54 and 55 with the drafting of the amendments.

The Duchess of Atholl initiated a general debate on the transfer of law and order on Clause 56.

The general debate on the transfer of Law and order was opened by the Duchess of Atholl on Clause 56. She contended that the work of local authorities and education authorities deteriorated owing to a pressure to make the appointments on communal grounds. It would be infinitely more dangerous that police appointments should be made on these grounds.

The Duchess of Atholl's amendment (providing that Govenor-General should give directions to the Governor for making and amending police rules) was defeated by 273 to 44 votes. Clauses 56 was adopted without a division.

Mr. J. A. Parkinson (Nat.-Lib.) moved the omission of Sub-section 2 Clause 57, on the ground that it was a dangerous principle to allow the Governor to delegate powers to non-member of the legislature.

The debate adjourned before Mr. Parkinson concluded.—Reuter.

NIGHT "LEAGUE" GAMES PLANNED

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

For the first time in the history of Major League baseball, night games will be played this coming summer under flood lights in the National League.

Acting under the pressure of Western club owners, who sponsored the idea, the Solons of the National League adopted the new plan.

Each of the eight National League clubs will be permitted to play seven night games on their home grounds, but no more. However, no visiting team can be forced into a night game if it prefers to play in the afternoon.

The penalty for playing more than seven night games will be a dol. 15,000 fine plus the receipts taken for the particular game or games played.

The radical move was pressed by the Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis club owners, who were supported by Emil Fuchs, president of the Boston Braves club.

Those against the idea were the New York Giants, the Brooklyn Dodgers, the Pittsburgh Pirates, and the Philadephia Phillies. They reserved the right to take up night baseball later on if they desire to, but at present they are against doing so.

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has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1935

"Karachi Firing Not Justified"

Leading Muslim Citizens Demand Impartial Enquiry

KARACHI, March 21.

The following has beeen issued to the press by Moulana Mahomed Sadiq, President Sindh Jamiatul Ulema, Mr. Hatim Alavi President Sind Muslim League and Sheikh Abdul Majid, M. L. C., President of the Khilafat Committee:—

"On Tuesday the 19th inst. at about noon the military fired without any notice or warning upon a funeral procession of Gazi Abdul Quayum consisting of several thousand persons including old men, women and children without justification when the procession had nearly reached its destination viz. Chakirawar Idgah for the funeral prayers. Forty persons have been killed and about 80 others have been seriously injured."

At a meeting of the leading Muslim citizens of Karachi held yesterday evening the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"This meeting most respectfully urges an immediate and impartial enquiry into the conduct of the officers concerned, being convinced that the loss of life was entirely avoidable and unjustifiable, and due to extreme incompetence on the part of the officers concerned. That there was no necessity for resorting to any firing at all."

"This meeting regrets that the authorities acted contrary to the definite undertakings given to the Muslim leaders, in failing to communicate the date and manner of the execution and disposal of the body of Abdul Qayum."

"This meeting regrets that in spite of the assurances and undertakings given by responsible Muslim leaders to ensure the peaceful disposal of the body of Abdul Qayum and the peaceful handling of the entire situation, the Government officials failed to confide in or take the help and co-operation of responsible Muslim leaders, and considers the conduct of these officers to be entirely responsible for the great loss of life which has occurred."

M.L.A.'s MOVE FOR ADJOURNMENT

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Government took no objection to Mr. Gauba's motion for the adjournment of the Assembly to discuss the firing in Karachi and the President accordingly fixed 4 in the afternoon for its discussion.—A.P.

"OBLIGED TO FIRE AT CLOSE RANGE"

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The firing at Karachi formed a series of short notice questions in the Council of State by Raja Ghazanfar Ali and Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy.

Mr. Hallet's reply, on behalf of the Government, was based on the telegraphic reports received on Wednesday, pending the detailed reports from the local authorities and the Bombay Government.

The Home Secretary confirmed the press reports and informed the House that the casualties reported to date were 35 deaths, 67 cases of major injuries and 33 of minor injuries. The large number of casualties were due to the fact that the soldiers were obliged to fire at a very close range on a dense mob rushing towards them.

Mr. Hussain Imam: Will the Government appoint a committee of enquiry?

Mr. Hallet: I understand that Sir Henry Craik is making a statement on this point in the Assembly.

Mr. Sapru: Did the crowd kill anyone?

Mr. Hallet: I have no information on that point.

Zanzibar Grievances

Replying to Mr. Mehrotra regarding the alleged grievances of the Indians in Zanzibar, Sir Fazli Hussain said, that the Government had recently received the views of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, on their representations relating to the clove legislation in Zanzibar and this was receiving their attention.

Mr. Mehrotra: Is it a fact that the London Chamber of Commerce opposed the establishment of the Clove Association in Zanzibar and have recommended its abolition?

Sir Fazli Hussain: Government have seen the press reports on the subject.

Mr. Mehrotra: Have the British Government taken any action in the matter?

Sir Fazli Hussain: The Government of India have no information.

India Bill And Govt.

Mr. Mehrotra asked in another question, whether the Government of India had sent any amendment to the Government of India Bill and if so, to place a copy of it on the table.

Sir Fazli Hussain: It is not clear what the honourable member really wants to know. It is well understood that it is not in public interests to disclose correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

Mr. Mehrotra asked if the Government had taken any precautions in the matter of the effect on India of the fall of the sterling and if so, what were the precautions.

Mr. Talents: The Government have taken no precautions, nor in view of the reassuring statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on March 7, do they consider any steps necessary.—A.P.

Plight Of Rajah Of Jhabua

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, March 19.

Further restrictions are said to have been imposed by the Political Department on the movements of the Raja of Jhabua, who has been staying here since he was deprived of his ruling powers last September.

The Raja is not permitted to leave the municipal limits of Indore City without the previous permission of the A. G. G. and his request for an enhanced monthly allowance is stated to have been turned down.

ABHYANKER MEMORIAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 21.

The Provincial Congress Committee, recently met at Wardha and set up the Abhyanker Memorial Committee consisting of Mr. Bajaj, Dr. Khare, Mr. Tikekar and others.

The next session of the Indian Christians' Conference will be held at Delhi under the auspices of the Delhi Indian Christians Association on April, 19, 20 and 21.

The present Directors of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd: (From left) Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. B. K. Desai, Dr. D. A. D'Monte (Chairman), Mr. U. S. Desai and Mr. N. J. Shah.

HOARE'S RUDE REMINDER TO PRINCES

Let Them Leave British India Alone, Says Prof. Ranga

NEW DELHI, March 20.

Prof. N. G. Ranga in a statement to the press on Sir Samuel Hoare's reply to Princes says:—

"I hope the Princes White Paper would at least serve its only useful purpose of opening the eyes of the Princes that they are looked upon by the White Hall and its incumbent the great Mogul with as scant courtesy as the poor commoners of India. British India has made it abundantly clear that it does not want this proposed federation with Indian States as it can only strengthen British domination over India and the Secretary of State now says that he wants the Princes to go into the Federation mainly to serve the British ends and not even the sprouting political ambitions of the Indian Princes.

AFTER THIS REMINDER

"Let us hope that after this rude reminder by the great Mogul that his caravan is bound to march past the Indianised Princes to the irrevocably fixed goal of British Federation of India, the advisers of our Princes will have the wisdom to advise them to leave British India alone to fight her battle for freedom and busy themselves with the improvement of the economic and political status of their own millions of States people."—United Press.

RAJEN BABU TO VISIT W. KHANDESH

District Board To Present Address

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Mar. 19.

West Khandesh District Local Board passed at its General Meeting held yesterday, by overwhelming majority, the resolution of presenting an address to the Congress President Babu Rajendraprasad on his forthcoming visit to West Khandesh.

Rs. 200 have been sanctioned, and a Committee of four members is appointed to make necessary arrangements.

Removing Water-Hyacinth From Natore

NATORE, March 20.

Thousands of people assembled last morning on the bank of the river. Narode to eradicate water-hyacinth from the river, according to the scheme laid down by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Natore.

The work was begun under the guidance of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and it will continue till the water-hyacinth is totally removed from the Municipal area of Natore.—United Press.

Satyagraha May Be Revived At Nasik

Harijans And Sanatanists Mobilising Their Forces

NASIK, March 20.

"The Satyagraha in front of the Kalaram Temple should be revived during the forthcoming Ramanavami festival, if Harijans are not allowed entry into the Kalaram Temple and they are not allowed to participate in the Car Festival."

This was the decision taken by the Harijans at a meeting of the Harijans of Nasik District at Somaugaon, Mr. Gaikwad presiding.

FOR HARIJAN BENEFIT.

The Depressed Classes Youth League has been requested to take the initiative in the matter. The demand is that Harijans should be allowed jointly with the other classes to participate in the car festival and procession and draw the Rath. If this demand is not conceded, they assert they will revive the Satyagraha. They further assert that the Ratha ceremony was specially intended for the benefit of the Harijans, as they are denied entry into the temple and therefore they were quite within their rights in demanding to be allowed to participate in the Rath drawing festival.

Another important meeting of the Harijans is expected to be held shortly to chalk out the final programme and exact line of action.

This decision of the Harijans has caused considerable excitement in Nasik, particularly among the Sanatanists, who are now considering how best they could foil the attempts of the Harijans. It has already been suggested that they should approach the authorities for protection.

It will be of interest in this connection to recall the past history of the agitation in Nasik in this connection.

PAST HISTORY.

The Satyagraha movement which was launched by the Harijans in front of the Kalaram temple some years ago as a protest against their exclusion from inner precincts of the temple, has since become a hardy annual between the Sanatanists and the Harijans and has often led to violence followed by arrests and prosecutions. Whenever the movement took a violent turn the leaders of the movement suspended it for the time being only to be revived the next year. The agitation so far has had no effect on the Sanatanists who are even to-day as strongly against their entry into the temple as they were some years ago when the Satyagraha Movement was launched.

LAST YEAR'S CLASH.

Gandhiji while agreeing that all temples should be thrown open to the Harijans has not approved of this form of agitation. Last year the agitation led to serious trouble and there were clashes between Sanatanists and Harijans leading to police intervention and subsequent prohibitory orders. The agitation assumed such serious proportion last year that the authorities had to intervene and the Car Festival itself was deferred for a time.

This year also the occasion promises to be troublesome and although it is more than three weeks from now for the festival, Ramanavami falling on April 12, the Harijans and Sanatanists have already commenced marshalling their forces.—A.P.

RAJEN BABU TO TOUR KARNATAK

May Preside Over Political Conference At Mangalore

DHARWAR, March 21.

Babu Rajendra Prasad writes that he will tour in Karnatak from the 3rd to 11th May, a week earlier than the date already announced.

The Provincial Committee has requested him to allot ten days more for this tour and to preside over the 18th Karnatak Political Conference at Mangalore.

After receipt of his reply a detailed programme of his tour and the exact dates of the Conference will be published.—United Press.

PREVENTED COW SACRIFICE

BURDWAN, March 20.

In connection with the incidents of the 16th instant, when a cow for sacrifice is alleged to have been snatched away from some Mahomedans by several Hindus, the local police have arrested Boidyanath Dutt, Apurba Kumar Handar, Sachitanand Ghoor of Nutangunj and a coolie.

Dutt was released on a bail of Rs. 2,500 on condition that he would remove himself from this town immediately and would not return until the date of the case was fixed.—United Press.

In a match under Rugby Northern Union Rules, Salford beat Hull by 26 points to 4.

RETALIATE AND BAN ITALIAN IMPORTS

But Balance Of Trade In India's Favour Is A Handicap, Pleads Bhore

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The Assembly met to-day after a six days' recess. Attendance on the opposition benches was thin, a number of members having gone to Windsor Palace where Mr. Sherwani is reported sinking.

The air cooling plant recently installed began to work to-day and kept down the temperature in the chamber. The President sat without his wig.

RECRUITMENT TO I. C. S.

Sir Henry Craik replying to Mr Satyamurti said that the intention of Clause 233 of the India Bill was to leave the Secretary of State free to recruit for the I C S by any method he might consider suitable.

Replying to a supplementary question the Home Member denied that the purpose was to prevent Indians getting into the I C S through London.

STATES AND FEDERATION.

Mr Metcalfe answering the same member said that a separate branch of the Foreign Political Department had been created from 1st March 1935 to work out the application to each state of the new constitution bill and deal with work that would arise in connection with the accession of Indian States to Federation. The Branch had been created for two years in the first instance and its cost would be about Rs. 69,000 yearly.

The questioner asked whether there was need for such a branch in view of the fact that the question of accession had not arisen.

The Foreign Secretary replied that the Branch would work out the application of the Bill to such states as would decide to accede.

BURMA'S RUBBER QUOTA.

A number of short notice questions were asked to-day.

Sir Joseph Bhore replying to Mr. Richards said that Government had received from the Burma Rubber Licensing Committee a request to ask the International Rubber Regulation Committee to increase Burma's basic quota. Government supported the request and made a representation in the proper quarters. Government did not propose to publish the reasons for an increase in the quota put forward by the Burma Rubber Licensing Committee.

Sir Joseph answering Mr. Avinashlingam Chetty said that statistics of broken rice had been maintained from August last. These showed that from August 1934 to January 1935 112,846 tons of broken rice valued at Rs. 8,027,482 were imported into India.

INDIAN IMPORTS INTO ITALY.

Mr Chetty also asked a question about the restriction of Indian imports into Italy.

Sir Joseph replied that Government had been informed that the Italian Government had for the period 16th February to 31st March 1935 restricted imports into Italy of practically all commodities to about 25 per cent of the imports for the corresponding period of 1934. It was not known what degree of restriction would be imposed after the end of March. The object of the restriction which was not directed against India alone was in the words of the Italian decree to ensure fair equilibrium between imports and means for their payment abroad. India's export to Italy in 1933-34 amounted to 5 3/4 crores of rupees.

GOVERNMENT ENTERED PROTEST.

Government had been informed that one Indian Insurance Company experienced difficulty in setting up business in Italy but in the absence of any precise information regarding the nature of the difficulties it was not possible to make a representation on the subject. The Government of India had already entered an energetic protest against the recently imposed restrictions and on receipt of a reply from the Italian Government would consider what further action could be taken.

BALANCE OF TRADE IN INDIA'S FAVOUR?

A series of supplementary questions were put by Mr. Chetty, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Mody and Mr Jinnah.

Replying to them Sir Joseph Bhore admitted that whereas the British Government had been able to make a favourable agreement with Italy, the Indian Government's representation had not yet resulted in a settlement. The constitutional position being what it was the Government of India had to make its representation through the British Government. The Government of India certainly could take action against Italian imports but he reminded the House that the fact that the balance of trade was in India's favour caused some handicap. Though he felt that the constitutional position ruled out the question of direct negotiation with the Italian Government, he would certainly consider the suggestion in favour of such negotiation made by Mr Jinnah and others.—A.P.

WHERE H. S. DAL IS BANNED AND WHY

Craik Makes Statement In Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 21.

During the question hour Sir Henry Craik told Mr. Avinashlingam Chettiar that the Hindustan Sevadal had been banned in Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab. The organisation in these provinces was of a revolutionary character and its activities have included incitement to violence.

Sir Henry Craik did not know if this organisation was functioning in any other province but if so, its activities were presumably not objectionable.—United Press.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Reception Committee's Plans

DINAJPUR, March 20.

Arrangements in connection with the ensuing session of the Bengal Provincial Conference are going apace.

At a meeting held under the presidency of Sjt. Madhab Chandra Sikdar, pleader, different Conference Sub-Committees were provisionally formed.

The Sarbamangala Congress Committee of which Dr. Mohantulla is the President, has promised to supply 50 maunds of rice, 50 maunds of potatoes and 10,000 pieces of plantain leaves, besides the contribution of a sum of Rs. 100 and 25 volunteers. Enthusiastic response from other places in the interior of the district is being received.

At another meeting held under the presidency of Sjt. Prasanna Kumar Das, Muktear, a general committee and a working committee to function with regard to the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, with a Secretary, have been formed.

The General Secretary of the Reception Committee has issued a letter to each of the District Congress Committees in Bengal and Surma Valley to send in the name or names of their nominees for the presidentship of the coming Conference by the 28th March. He has also asked the Secretaries to take steps to elect their delegates at an early date, and to give him an idea of the number of delegates from their place, likely to attend the Conference.—United Press.

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